

Silent Worker.

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HELEN KELLER TELLS OF HER PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE.

To the Readers of the SILENT WORKER:

I send you my most cordial and affectionate greetings; my most sincere wishes for a happy, restful vacation. HELEN KELLER.

MY DEAR MR. JENKINS:—I cannot write an article for the SILENT WORKER; but I will tell you as briefly as I can in a letter what I have been doing, since I left the Cambridge School last December.

But, before I begin, let me assure you that I am perfectly well. I was not ill when my mother removed me from Mr. Gilman's school. Indeed, I have not been ill enough to have a physician for several years—not since I was quite a little girl.

My studies at present consist of Greek, Algebra and Geometry. I pursue these studies under the guidance of an excellent tutor, Mr. Keith, assisted by Miss Sullivan. Mr. Keith comes out here once a week, and teaches me for three hours. He explains what I did not understand in the previous lesson, assigns new work, and takes the Greek exercises, which I have written during the week on my Greek typewriter, home with him, corrects them fully and clearly, and returns them to me. In this way my preparation for college has gone on uninterruptedly. I find it much easier and pleasanter to be taught by myself than to receive instruction in classes. There is no hurry, no confusion. My teacher has plenty of time to explain what I do not understand; so I get on faster, and do better work than I ever did in school. I still find more difficulty in mastering problems in mathematics than I do in any other of my studies. But I am not discouraged. I am going to conquer them, and right soon too!

In Greek I have practically finished the grammar, and am now reading the "Anabasis," and shall soon begin the "Iliad." I admire Greek very much indeed. It is easier to read than Latin, I think, and much more spontaneous and beautiful. I wish Algebra and Geometry were only half as easy for me as languages and literature! But somehow I cannot make myself care very much whether two and two make four or five, or whether two lines drawn from the extremities of the base of an isosceles triangle are equal or not. I cannot see that the knowledge of these facts makes life any sweeter or nobler!

On the other hand, each language I learn reveals a new world to me. If I sit down to study my "Æneid," new thoughts, new ideas, new aspirations flash out from the Latin words with almost the same vividness and freshness they did when the meaning of my own beautiful language first dawned upon my imprisoned soul.

Perhaps it may interest your readers to know that I spend as much time as possible in the open air. I take a little walk every morning, before I begin work. It is my morning-hymn, the key-note of my day. And most every pleasant day, when my lessons are learned, I go wandering into the woods with a dear little friend in search of sheltered nooks, where wild flowers love to grow. Sometimes we follow a little brook through field and meadow, finding new treasures at every step—not only of flower

and grass, but of thought and sweet experience also.

As to plans, I have but one, and that is to take my final examinations for college a year from now. Of course it is my fervent wish and earnest determination to pass them with credit for my teachers' sake, as well as my own. Further than this I have not tried to look into the future; the present is so rich in all that makes life sweet and happy, I have no time for dreaming dreams or building air-castles.

knows not merely as isolated facts, but as organisms growing from root or stem with significant suffixes and prefixes. In other words, she has systematically studied the principles of derivation and formation and affinity of words.

In doing this she has translated, and written out for me with her type-writer, about 1000 sentences, Greek into English, and 600 sentences, English into Greek, many being long and intricate. She has translated about ten pages of simplified Anabasis, and begun the First Book of Xenophon's Anabasis. Her progress here will be very rapid, because her equipment is strong in accurate knowledge of forms, in clear appreciation of constructions and idioms, in ample and workable vocabulary, and in correct methods of study.

She takes delight in analyzing words, in tracing the development of their meanings, and in detecting their affinities. In translating she places the minimum dependence on the dictionary; for very often, by derivation, or by inference from the context, she judges, within the limitations of the grammatical structure, the meaning of new words. Notes, and helps in advance of her own strenuous efforts at interpretation, she spurns. In a very short time she will be reading Homer with delight.

When I first inquired into Miss Keller's condition in Algebra, I found her preparation for doing that part of the subject with which she was then dealing, altogether superficial. Accordingly, I copied Socrates, and proceeded on the assumption that she knew nothing, to the end that she might know something. I aimed at giving her such mathematical conceptions, such accuracy in methods and such mental grasp, as would improve her mind and bring some pleasure in the work. Especially I experimented to learn how far I could rely on her doing without raised type, how far she could carry in her mind algebraic language, and perform in her mind varied changes in algebraic processes. She has succeeded marvelously. Long and involved changes and combinations she handles with accuracy and ease.

The following example she did yesterday mentally, without external help, after it was communicated to her by sign-language:—

$$\frac{a-b}{x(a-b)} - \frac{a-b}{y(a+b)} - \frac{(a-b)(x+y)}{xy(a+b)}$$

In this example, the mind had to retain its grasp of the terms, as it was performing, in proper succession, seven or eight steps, then, taking up eight new found terms, had to combine them in pairs, factor the result, and then cancel between numerator and denominator.

In four months more, I am confident, she could, with lessons only once a week, master the whole of those parts of Algebra required for admission to Harvard College. Already the foundations have been laid and enough of the superstructure raised to assure the harmonious and perfect completion of the work.

In Geometry, it seemed to me necessary not only to begin anew, but even to undo. Starting with very elementary concepts about space, points, lines, angles, and so forth, we have traversed carefully the matter usually contained in the



Photo. by Alex. L. Pach.

HELEN KELLER, HER TEACHER, MISS SULLIVAN, AND PROF. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL.

Sincerely yours,
HELEN KELLER.

WRENTHAM, MASS., May 25, 1898.

MR. WESTON JENKINS:

DEAR SIR:—The foregoing letter from Miss Keller must so far surpass in interest to your readers anything that I can write, that I have hesitated about adding anything to it. Some details, however, may enhance the value of her general statement about her studies.

Miss Keller began work with me about four months ago. In Greek, she already knew well the first and second declensions of nouns and adjectives, and the indicative mood of verbs in δ ; and had translated very simple short sentences from Greek into English and from English into Greek. During the four months of Greek under my direction, she has mastered with absolute precision all the varied forms of Attic Greek Inflection, including about 150 verbs, classified according to seeming irregularities, and all the intricacies of Greek Syntax needed for ease and rapidity of power of translation. She has perfect control of 1500 common Greek words, which she

First Book of Plane Geometry together with many "originals." I have forbidden the doing of any proposition, by memorizing what has been told her. She has been taught to work out originally everything possible. For instance, all the theorems about quadrilaterals were reasoned out carefully by her in my presence, her previous reading having been only the necessary definitions.

Although her geometry has given us more trouble than any other subject, she has shown

on the first American to portray him as a half naked Roman, with toga draped over his chair. It is semi-ludicrous, and an irreverent wag has said, "he sits there looking at the Capitol but pointing over to the Museum where his cloths are."

On the Capitol portico, east, each newly-elected President of the United States delivers his Inaugural Address. The Dome rises 300 feet above the esplanade and affords a fine view of the surrounding country. In the Rotunda, and else-

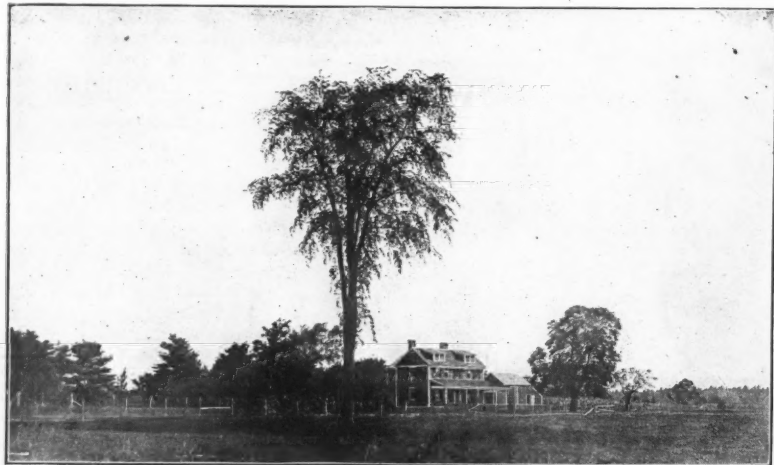
admire especially the figure of the bronze Neptune. On the threshold he pauses again to study the design of the bronze doors, illustrating respectively the themes of Tradition, Printing and Writing. Once past the doors and the eye revels in a vision of marble and gold and sunset hues, while the spirit holds high festival with the best that men have thought and said. Everywhere there is inspiration. In gilded letters on one tall pillar we find inscribed: "Of law there can be no less acknowledged than that her voice is the harmony of the world." Harmony, that is the keynote.

It may be interesting to know, in view of the much-talked of Anglo-American alliance, that on the Library walls may be found the following utterance of Washington's: "Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world,"—and this from Jefferson, "peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations,—entangling alliances with none."

The White House, the State, War and Navy Department building, the Treasury, and a little further away, the new Corcoran Art Gallery, form a group usually visited together.

The East Room of the White House, the one generally shown to the public, is magnificent with its high ceiling from which hang great glittering glass chandeliers. The furnishings are elegant, and one of its best attractions is a beautiful full length portrait of Martha Washington. On the White House lawn each year, on Easter Monday, is held a pretty festival for children, known as the "Egg-rolling."

The chief object of interest in the State Department is the original document of the Declaration of Independence, but the ravages of time and daylight have made it necessary to seal this precious parchment in a metallic case, and exhibit only a facsimile. In the War Department are several cases of wax figures clothed in the different uniforms worn by American soldiers from Revolutionary times to the present. In the Navy Department one may see beautiful little models of some of our battle-ships. The Treasury is somewhat disappointing. You have to look through an iron grating, at clerks counting piles of banknotes; you may be allowed to hold in your hand for one ineffable second, a package containing \$40,000 or more; but you cannot satisfy yourself as to the "gold reserve," you do



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RED FARM, WHERE HELEN KELLER LIVES.

herself able to do the work in the proper methods and spirit. And I have no doubt that before long she will revise her estimate of the value of mathematical studies.

Truly yours,

MERTON S. KEITH.

46 Irving St.,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Written for THE SILENT WORKER.

GLIMPSES OF WASHINGTON, THE CAPITAL CITY OF THE UNION.

GLIMPSES, mind you,—for the rest, "It's all in the *Standard Guide*."

Washington is most beautiful in the early spring when the thousands of trees that line its streets are first putting forth leaves. There are, it is said, 80,000 trees in the city, and they are trimmed, and tended from season to season; a peculiar charm is bestowed on the city by these leafy arches of delicate green running along asphalted streets or forming a background for the gleaming whiteness of stately public buildings. It is a restful and quiet city, although visitors at all times throng its streets, the crowd here is chiefly on pleasure bent and does not impress you as painfully as a crowd in New York where one feels that it is "each man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." In the north-western part of the city, are many fine residences, including the foreign legations, but elsewhere there is little diversity of architectural design, apart from the public building.

The Capitol, the new Congressional Library, and the Washington monument are the most conspicuous structures, rising as they do above surrounding buildings, and visible from all parts of the city. The monument towers aloft 555 feet, standing guard like the sword of Washington over the city of his dreams. On its inner walls are tributes to him from all the states of the Union he helped to build, and even from foreign lands.

The Capitol is approached, on the west from Pennsylvania avenue by a grand terrace and stairway, out of which it rises white against the sky. On the east there is a fine esplanade and a long flight of stairs leading to the central building, another to the Senate wing, and the third to the House of Representatives. On the portico are marble groups and a forest of Corinthian pillars. Facing it is Greenough's colossal statue of Washington, but alas, a stranger sits there, in spite of the noble heroic face. The Art Critic may consider it a gem of symbolical sculpture, but the humble layman feels that it is an outrage

where, are valuable historical paintings; there is an unfinished fresco halfway up the walls, with part of the scaffolding yet clinging there, and it is said the artist fell from it and was killed, since which time no one has been willing to attempt to finish his work, but lack of Congressional appropriation is more probably the reason.

In Statuary Hall are some fine statues, notably one of Robert Fulton; and there is a famous echo here, some ghost from out the past when the Hall resounded with the oratory of John Quincy Adams and others,—for this is where the Representatives used to assemble. You may see the two Houses of Congress, sit in the speaker's chair if it is vacation, and visit the Chamber of



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KING PHILIP'S POND, FROM HELEN KELLER'S WINDOW.

the Supreme Court, a small room where the Justices sit in a row in their black gowns.

Across Capitol Park is the Congressional Library; the one building you should see thoroughly, even if you have to neglect all others. The Capitol is grandest from outside, but the Library has beauties to show you in every nook and corner. Here American art and American love have done their utmost, still we quote, without disparagement of them, from Adelaide A. Proctor:

"Art and Love speak; but their words must be
Like sighings of illimitable forests."

The fountain in front first arrests the visitor, to

not see heaps of silver dollars; you may only gaze through iron bars at the wooden boxes in the vaults, in which the gold and silver are said to be stored. A visit to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is much more interesting, where you can watch the evolution of a ten-dollar bill from a blank piece of paper.

The Pension Office is not attractive on the outside; it has been dubbed "the National Barn," by an indignant public; but there are some beautiful pillars of Siena marble in the roofed court where Inaugural Balls are held. The Museum of the Dead Letter Office is a perfect curiosity shop, containing the most unheard of objects sent by mail. There are other museums in the

city; in the National Museum may be seen many of the costly gifts presented to General Grant on his tour around the world.

The gun-shop at the Navy Yard is intensely interesting, especially the operations of boring and rifling, and the journeys of the huge travelling crane which lifts a gun of 65 tons weight from one end of the shop and carries it to the other end.

The Northerner in Washington will be bewildered by the great number of colored residents. He will see all varieties down to cute little pickaninnies on the street. Some especially interesting types may be seen around Center Market early of a Saturday morning. There will be young Sambos in rickety wagons, bringing clean vegetables to market, and along the sidewalk sit dear dusky old Aunties selling bunches of sassafras root, catnip, sage, garden sass or live chickens. In spring they sell the first violets, arbutus, dogwood, gathered in Maryland or Virginia woods.

Arlington, Va., the former home of General Robert T. Lee, and present National Military Cemetery, is counted one of the sights of Washington, being of easy access from the city. The situation is most beautiful, overlooking the Potomac and opposite the Capitol. On bronze tablets about the grounds one reads the verses of Theodore O'Hara's poem, "The Bivouac of the Dead," which is like "drum-beat and heart-beat" put into words.

Ere we take our last glimpse of the city, let us go to Mount Vernon, 16 miles south, and see the beautiful home of our country's Father. Can we wonder that his heart longed for it unceasingly throughout those stormy days of War, and that he had no desire for public life after he laid down the sword? It was duty alone which led him to accept the Presidency. All honor is due the patriotic women who have worked for the restoration and preservation of Mount Vernon. Coming back on the boat, by moonlight, we bid a silent adieu to the city of Washington, spread before us with the glimmer of gold on the dome of the Library, the white shaft of the monument, and even on the sombre bronze figure above the Capitol dome, of which John Hay has written:

"The great bronze Freedom shining,
Her head in ether shinning—
Peers eastward, as divining
The new day from the old."

M. M.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE, situated at Kendall Green, formerly the suburban residence of the well-known statesman, Amos Kendall, is one of the most interesting and attractive places in the vicinity of Washington. The grounds, which lie within the two-mile radius from the Capitol, comprise two hundred acres and have the advantage of picturesque configuration, heightened by the art of the landscape gardener, and the buildings are handsome and well adapted to their purpose.

But the especial interest which it will have for the readers of this paper is that it is the only institution of the higher education in the world especially for deaf students.

It is maintained by the United States Government and is open to students from all parts of the United States. It is under the Presidency of Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet, who developed it from the Columbia School for the Deaf and Dumb, of which he became the first Principal in 1857, and it was in his brain that the conception of such a college originated and by his energy, principally, that the obstacles in the way of its founding and support were overcome.

Dr. Gallaudet is the youngest son of Thomas Gallaudet, the pioneer of education of the deaf in America, whose name and work are most happily and deservedly perpetuated in this institution.

As a sort of fitting title-page to this fair volume, a noble bronze group, the work of Daniel C. French, has been erected, showing the elder Gallaudet in the act of teaching a sweet-faced girl, his first pupil, the idea of God.

The success and value of the college are shown most plainly by the number of its graduates who are pursuing with success the varied callings which demand the qualities resulting from thor-

ough and advanced mental training. Among those are the professions of the architect, journalist, chemist, painter, and lawyer. Some of the graduates have become men of affairs, many are employed as teachers of the deaf, and instances have occurred in which they have filled chairs in institutions for the education of hearing youth. Several have studied theology and have been regularly ordained to the ministry in different churches, so that they might minister to the spiritual needs of the adult deaf.

President Gallaudet, whose portrait we gave last June, is a native of Hartford, Conn., and a graduate of Trinity College. His whole life has been spent in the work of educating the deaf, except a short time in his youth which was spent in the banking business. His service in this line, although it showed that he had uncommon talents for finance, and although it has been of great value to him in his work as head of an institution, convinced him that his ideals were not to be realized in a career in which success must be measured by a material standard, and he has never regretted the change to a pursuit which deals with spiritual forces and achieves results in the formation of intellect and character.

W. J.

SIR ARTHUR HENDERSON FAIRBAIRN, A DEAF-MUTE BARONET.

THE privilege of presenting a portrait and character sketch of Sir Arthur Fairbairn has, so far as we are aware, been reserved for



SIR A. H. FAIRBAIRN, BART.

Ephphatha alone among all papers of its kind. Many of our readers, we know, will be glad to see the features of "our only baronet" here portrayed, and to have some particulars of his career.

Sir Arthur Henderson Fairbairn was born in Lancashire on April 11th, 1852. He is the eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Fairbairn, who was chairman of the Manchester Exhibition in 1856, and also of the London Exhibition of 1862. His grandfather was Sir William Fairbairn, the well-known scientist and engineer. Sir Arthur, who was born deaf, was educated, first at Rugby, by the late Mr. Henry Bingham and, afterward he was placed with a private tutor, Mr. Barber. In 1882 he married the eldest daughter of the late Richard Penruddock Long, Esq., M.P., and sister of the Right Hon. Walter Long M.P., of Ashton Rood, Wiltshire. He has travelled a good deal through France, Germany, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Italy and Russia. He was formerly a prominent figure in hunting parties on his estates in Hampshire, and is well-known in London and Brighton society.

His hearty and unselfish interest in the cause of the deaf and dumb has been often manifested of late, chiefly in his own district of Hampshire. He is a member of the committee of the Winchester Diocesan Mission to the deaf and dumb. Two or

three years ago, seeing the deaf and dumb so much in need of a Mission Church in which their pastor, the Rev. R. A. Pearce, could minister regularly and effectively, Sir Arthur started a movement for that object with a handsome donation, and also raised a considerable portion of the building fund. The result was the opening of a beautiful little church in Oak Road, Northam, by the Bishop of Southampton on August 28th, 1895. A brass cross and vases and an oak pulpit in the church also testify to Sir Arthur's generosity, while a club-room for the use of members of the church is called "The Fairbairn Club" after his name.

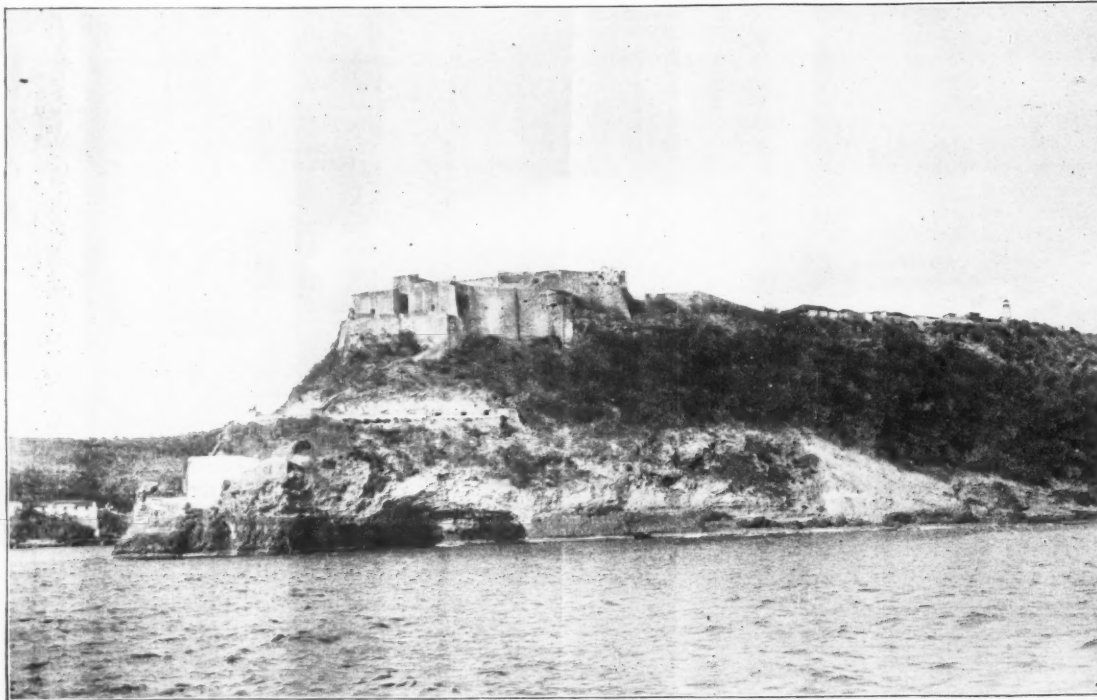
Sir Arthur has lately been elected a member of the committee of the Royal Association in aid of the deaf and dumb. He is a vice-president of the Charitable and Provident Society for granting pensions to the aged and infirm deaf and dumb. To his many benefactions must now be added the provision, at his own expense, of new electric lighting and heating apparatus for St. Saviour's Church for the Deaf in Oxford Street, London.

We trust that the church at Southampton may go on and prosper. With men like Sir Arthur Fairbairn, Canon Owen, the Rev. A. R. Pearce, Mr. H. S. Heal, and others, to see to it, the Mission should be an unbounded source of blessing to the deaf and dumb of the diocese. Many of them will willingly bear testimony to the benefits they have received through the instrumentality of the Mission and the sincere kindness of their friend Sir Arthur Fairbairn.—*Ephphatha*.

A SUCCESSFUL FRENCH MUTE.

JULES IMBERT, born at Clermont Ferrand, February 15th, 1815, became deaf at the age of 6. He was sent to the Institution in Paris, where he soon became one of the most brilliant scholars. He took the first prize in a literary competition, was complimented by the Home Minister, and received a silver medal from the king (Charles X). The laureate was, besides, proposed for the Professorship in this establishment. Unfortunately, after a sort of rising among the pupils in February, 1830 (they protesting against the excessive severity of the Director—Abbe Borel), Imbert was imprudent enough to write to the Home Minister, upon the instigation of his own Professor, Berthier, to ask that the Director should be discharged, and the position given to Berthier. Imbert's signature being the first, he was expelled with eight others. His father was Justice of the Peace, and got him into a banker's; but, being fond of activity, he did not care for the life, so he left, and became a Professor at the Deaf and Dumb School at Lyons. At first all went well; but, owing to the Director being strictly religious, insisting upon certain things which were contrary to his independent conscience, Imbert was obliged to leave the school.

Determined to submit no longer to the authority of anybody, he prenticed himself to a typographical compositor. Then, stick in hand, he walked to Paris, and was fortunate enough to find work in a good firm, at high wages. However, after some years, for family reasons, among others, he took up again his position of scribe, and continued it until his death. The role that he played in the struggle in which our elders were engaged for the emancipation of the deaf and dumb was considerable. Two volumes would not contain the account of all he did. In 1848, after having left the Central Society of the Deaf and Dumb, and separated from Berthier, he joined Dr. Blanchet in founding the General Society of Education Patronage, and Assistance in favor of the Deaf and Dumb and the Young Blind, and contributed largely, as Principal Delegate, to the prosperity of the Society, which was, we know, placed under the patronage of the Prince President of the Republic. For fifteen years Imbert was the rage in Paris, and the most influential of the Deaf and Dumb. His physical force and his pen were entirely at the service of his unfortunate brothers, who loved him passionately; the services he rendered them were incalculable. The Empress Eugenie, informed of his disinterested devotion, sent to him, by the General of the Division of Aigremont, a lovely gold medal, with the effigy of Her Majesty—and later on Mr. Bosredon proposed him for the Legion of Honor. Newspapers made special mention of this celebrated deaf-mute. The following is



MORRO CASTLE, SANTIAGO BAY, CUBA.

from the *Journal de Paris*, December 9th, 1864:—"The deaf-mute Imbert, who has attained an honorable position in a bank, is one of the most intelligent men mentioned in the annals of the deaf and dumb. It is said that his expressive physiognomy reminds one of the collaborator of the Abbe Sicard, the deaf-mute Massieu, who said: 'Gratitude is the memory of the heart.' It would seem as if all the hearts of the silent world would unite in the same brotherly feeling to applaud and to encourage Imbert in his life of devotion. Alas, no!

Among them were some envious of the honor paid to him. Anonymous letters, full of injurious language, were sent to him, and printed pamphlets were circulated of a most calumniating and libellous nature—similar to those attacking Cochere, Genis, Gaillard, etc.

But Imbert, having a good conscience, simply said, "They do not know what they do." In fact, it is the fate of every man who works for humanity. Nevertheless, his zeal was in no way lessened. At the death of Dr. Blanchet, 1867, Imbert experienced so much grief that his health suffered, and he had to give up politics.

In 1870 he ministered to the poor deaf and dumb who were victims of the siege. In 1882, in spite of ill-health, he offered his experience and help to the founder of the Brotherly Help Society.

The offer was most enthusiastically accepted, and he was placed at the head of the administration. Unfortunately, the death of his devoted wife was such a blow to him that he only survived her three years, after having suffered most heroically. He died October 31st, 1885, his life being sacrificed for his brothers in misfortune.

The members of the Brotherly Help Society followed him to the grave. Never had such a funeral of a deaf and dumb man been seen. The aged Berthier, who was present, as well as a large number of veterans, was astonished to see all the Deaf and Dumb Societies march by in perfect order as if they were well-drilled soldiers. The Brotherly Help Society followed his family, etc.; then came the Association of Clerks of Paris, Imbert being the oldest member. The coffin was hidden by flowers and wreaths. A very affecting speech was given by Mr. Cochere in the name of the Brotherly Help Society, followed by others. Imbert left three daughters—Mme. Rigolet, Mme. Geraud, and Mme. Adam.—*British Deaf-Mute.*

AT THE MATRIMONIAL AGENTS'.

"Do you think we shall suit each other?"
"Splendidly! You have a fine, loud voice, and she is very hard of hearing."

Written for THE SILENT WORKER

MORRO CASTLE, SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

THIS fortress, built on the headland (Morro) commanding the entrance to the harbor of Santiago, is one of the oldest, if not the very oldest of such works in America. Santiago, it may be remembered, was the first city founded in Cuba, and for many years was the most important city on the island. The fort was built with great skill and great expense, and at the time was considered impregnable. That it was proof against old-fashioned artillery was proved by the fact that although severely bombarded by Admiral Sampson's fleet the garrison was not driven out, nor were the guns disabled. It is true that a large part of the sea-wall was battered down but, fortunately, the building as a whole is not seriously damaged. The works consist of the large castle on the top of the hill, in shape a huge cube, and several smaller batteries on the slope of the hill below. Magazines for ammunition and supplies are hollowed out of the solid rock, as Gibraltar.

Although it contained only old-fashioned smooth-bore guns, its position, at the height of

a hundred and fifty feet above the narrow and twisting channel at the foot of the hill would have enabled its garrison to throw shot through the deck of even a battle-ship, by its plunging fire. It is said that the American ships fired a million dollars' worth of ammunition at the fort, with, as we have seen, very little effect.

W. J.

EPIGRAMS OF THE WAR.

WE clip from the *Philadelphia Record* the following string of noteworthy sayings by American fighting men during the "Yankospanko" war.

They all have a strong family likeness; they are short, direct, business-like, "Sabre-cuts of Saxon speech." There is nothing about "glory," or "honor," or patriotism; no sentimentality and no figures of speech—in short, the tone is Yankee and not French.

With such men military honor and patriotism are constant motives, not mere gushes of emotion, and one no more talks about them than about his love for his family.

"Sir, I have to report that the ship has been blown up and is sinking—Private William Anthony, of the Maine, Marine.

"Suspend judgment."—Captain Sigsbee's first message to Washington.

"Whip the Spanish? My dear fellow, we will make Spanish the court language of Hades."—Fighting Bob Evans, when war was declared.

"Don't get between my guns and the enemy."—Commodore Dewey to Prince Henry of Germany.

"You may fire when you are ready, Gridley."—Commodore Dewey at Manila.

"To hell with breakfast; let's finish them now."—Yankee gunner on Olympia at Manila.

"The battle of Manila killed me, but I would do it again."—Capt. Gridley of the Olympia, on his deathbed.

"Don't hamper me with instructions; I am not afraid of the entire Spanish fleet with my ship."—Capt. Clark, of the Oregon, to the Board of Strategy.

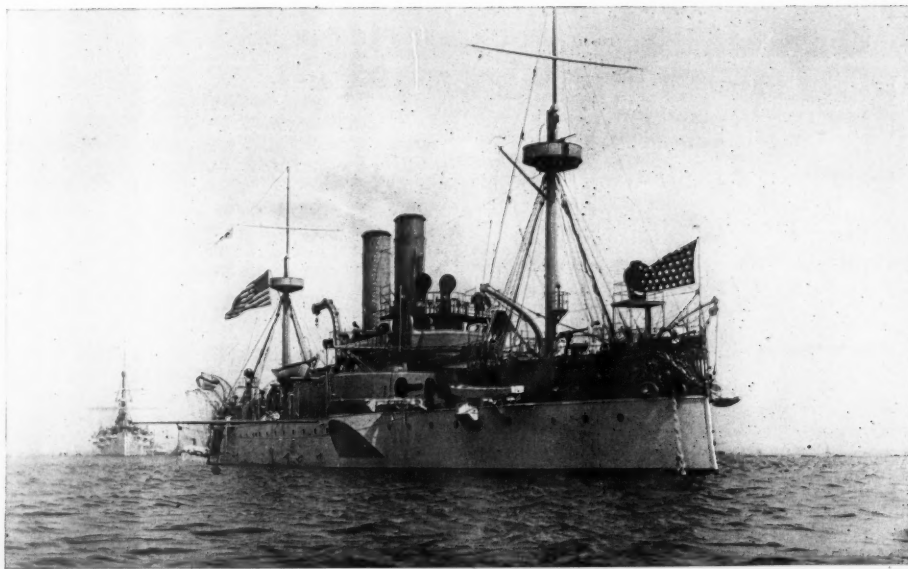
"Remember the Maine."—Commodore Schley's signal to the Flying Squadron.

"I've got them now and they will never get home."—Commodore Schley, on guard at Santiago harbor.

"Take that for the Maine."—Capt. Sigsbee, as he fired a shot through the Spanish torpedo-boat Terror.

"There must be no more recalls; iron will break at last."—Lieut. Hobson to Admiral Sampson.

"War is not a picnic."—Sergeant Hamilton Fish, to his mother.



THE MAINE WHICH WAS BLOWN UP IN HAVANA HARBOR HAS BEEN AVENGED.

"Too bad!"—*Officer on Brooklyn when shell killed Yeoman Ellis at his side.*

"Don't swear, men; shoot!"—*Col. Wood, of Rough Riders.*

"Don't mind me, boys, go on fighting."—*Capt. Allyn K. Capron, when mortally wounded.*

"Who would not gamble for a new star for the flag?"—*Capt. Buckley O'Neill, of the Rough Riders.*

"Afraid I'll strain my guns at long range; I'll close in."—*Commander Wainwright, of Gloucester, in fight with Cervera's squadron.*

"Don't cheer, men; the poor devil's are dying."—*Capt. Philip, of the Texas.*

"I want to make public acknowledgment that I believe in God the Father Almighty."—*Capt. Philip, after victory over Cervera's squadron.*

"The Maine is avenged."—*Commander Wainwright, after victory over Cervera's squadron.*

"A d—d nice fight, wasn't it Jack?"—*Capt. Evans, after victory over Cervera's squadron.*

"Shafter is fighting, not writing."—*Adjutant General Corbin to Secretary Alger, when the latter asked for news from the front.*

SILENT WORSHIP.

"THIS Sabbath eve, the hour of prayer,
A waiting congregation bow;
They hear no music in the air,
They wait no calm responses low.
Repressed is every smile and sigh,
No words their burning thought convey;
The bended knee, the anxious eye,
They hear not, speak not, yet they pray.

From the dark chambers of each soul,
Through the bright eyes strong reason looks—
No sound of solemn organ's roll,
No hallowed words from well-worn books
Solemn Te Deum, glorious hymn,
Kyrie Eleison, humble prayer,
To them are mystic shadows dim,
But Angels listen—God is there.

Oh, ear, that boasts thy magic power,
Oh, tongue, that prides thyself in speech,
Draw near unto this silent prayer,
Learn what these silent worshippers can teach,
Needs our Great Teacher ear or tongue,
That He may understand our prayer?—
He who hung speechless stars on high,
And makes the silent flowers His care.

Has He not mystic telegraphs,
Reaching from earth to heaven above?
May not these silent builders find,
In His calm temple, rest and love?
And each mysterious untold sign,
Like Jacob's ladder based on earth,
Shall with uttered glories shine,
And bring down beings of heavenly birth.

Oh! blessed work of charity,
To pour into these minds of night
The glory of the perfect day,
The blessings of the Holy Light;
Oh! oh sweet reward, to stand at last
With these around, no longer dumb,
And hear amid the Archangel's blast,
The Master's welcome, "Faithful come!"
—*Wayside Flowers.*

A DEAF COMPOSER.

A BLIND musician is no especial novelty, but how Beethoven could have composed music after he became entirely deaf is what few people can understand. But it should be remembered that Beethoven composed the greater part of his works before being overtaken by his infirmity, and that a great musician such as he did not need to rely on hearing his compositions to produce them. In other words, he was not, as he once contemptuously expressed the idea, 'a piano rider,' and did not need the adventitious aid of a piano to bring his compositions to perfection. For a long time he strove to hide his deafness, being ashamed of his infirmity, but at last it could no longer be concealed. He was forced to confess it even to himself, when in 1802, he could not hear a peasant piping a short distance away and in the open air. For a time he fell into the deepest melancholy, but soon resumed work, and produced, after this date, some of his most notable compositions. Unlike Handel, however, he could not conduct public performances, for he was unable to hear any of the instruments, even the drums being inaudible to him. Unable to hear even the shouts of those who attempted to communicate with him,

he carried a block of paper and a pencil, and thus, during several of his last years did Beethoven, the greatest musical genius of his age, hold converse with his fellows.—*Our Deaf and Dumb.*

CAPTAIN JUAN FERNANDEZ.

THROUGH the courtesy of the proprietors of "Black and White," we are enabled to give a portrait and brief sketch of this ex-officer of the Cuban patriot army, who has taken up his residence in London, and who has on several occasions been present at meetings of the deaf in the Metropolis. He has more than once kindly taken to the rostrum, and given stirring accounts of his experiences. He possesses an excellent education, having been a student at the University of California, and at a College in Barcelona. He was for three years an officer on the staff of the insurgent leader, General Antonio Maceo. By the premature explosion of a dynamite mine-



Kind permission of "Ephphatha."

CAPTAIN JUAN FERNANDEZ.

near Bahia Hondo, Captain Fernandez was rendered totally deaf, and, therefore, had to leave the army. His property in the island is now in the hands of Spain. He is firm in the belief that Cuba will emerge victorious from the present struggle in the West Indies.—*Ephphatha.*

A DEAF SHIP BUILDER.

MR. E. W. FRISBEE of Boston, says "Little Rhody" of the *Register*, is rated as a No. 1 boat builder. He has worked for the United States Government fourteen years, except during Cleveland's term. He has recently been employed on the "Machias," and "Bancroft." The government has ordered thirty one new boats. Mr. Frisbee used to be a ship carpenter, but prefers gun boat building. Owing to an accident in which he nearly lost his life they thought he had better work in the shop, so they put him there. The builders were recently photographed in a group for the Boston *Sunday Journal*. He

was among others. Mr. F. helped make seven or eight boats for the World's Fair. He works from seven A. M. to nine P. M., but will not work on Sunday at any price.

UNIVERSAL FEDERATION OF THE DEAF.

BY J. BENFELL.

THE consideration of this most pressing subject, "The union of the deaf throughout the world," is of the utmost importance. By universal federation alone can the emancipation of the deaf be secured, and the claims of the deaf be heard.

Federation is but another name for the Brotherhood of Man—combining the words, *Unity, Freedom, Peace, and Progress*, and, to my mind, a state of things to be heartily desired by the deaf of the globe.

All the great religions of the world have taught the Unity of Man. Why not the unity of the deaf? Christ himself taught unity and brotherhood; and the great men of all ages have taught it; also all the great nations of the world believe in it more or less, and particularly the English speaking people throughout the universe. All the great achievements of the world owe their successes in a measure to the same cause. It has been held for ages that there is a moral law—immutable, eternal in its governance,—all spirits find their true freedom and most perfect realization. Consequently, the deaf also will realize the benefits of this moral law—this law of love, the brotherhood of man. It must be borne in mind that education is a great factor to aid in the emancipation of the deaf. The better educated the deaf become, the sooner will their rights be recognized. The Press also can be a mighty lever to aid the glorious cause; it can point the way to freedom and the rights of manhood, and be a voice to speak for the silent, and proclaim the wants of the needy. Every person in the world ought to do his best to uphold and forward the interests of the Press that champions their cause.

The benefits to be derived from universal federation are both numerous and important. We can not accurately gauge the possibilities of the future; but if we look back over the past 100 years and contemplate the amount of work done by the various agencies on behalf of the deaf—then bring the whole of these agencies together into one grand body, we shall get a glimpse of the universal federation of the future. Even as matters stand at the present time, the emancipation of the deaf is coming to the fore with leaps and bounds, and if the whole body of missionaries, masters, and teachers, and those interested in the welfare of the deaf properly understood the benefits to be derived from universal federation, and acted according to their convictions with respect thereto, the emancipation of the deaf would quickly be a foregone conclusion.—*British Deaf-Mute.*

Even in the fairest, and purest, and most honourable feelings of our nature, there is that original taint of sin which ought to make us pause and hesitate ere we indulge in them to excess.—*The Abbot.*

THE *Canadian Mute* reports the Sixth Convention of the Ontario Deaf-Mute Association, held at Grimsby Park, June 16th to 19th, as the largest and most successful ever held in the history of the Association.

THE proposed St. John Club (Canada) of Deaf-Mutes lacked success owing to the scarcity of educated deaf-mutes in the city.

The Kinetoscope and Telephone

EDITED BY ALEXANDER L. PACH.

OF all the conventions of recent years, that held at Columbus was, in many respects, the most successful and there were many contributing causes. In attendance and in every other way it was a success.

Superintendent Jones, of the Ohio school, not being an old member of the Superintendent fraternity, found many little openings for departures from laid-down lines.

He worked—and worked hard, to make the Ohio Convention a memorable one, and he succeeded. His chief of staff, Mr. Patterson, was an able aide, and between them and the Commissary a plan of campaign was mapped out that made the meeting a success.

When the teachers meet again, I want to offer a suggestion. Briefly: make a camp of the next one. One large tent in a shaded location, and the terrors of a hot chapel on a July day are done away with. Then let the men live "two and two" under canvas. The entertaining Institute can supply cots and all needed paraphernalia, and tents can be rented. This would be an innovation, and a delightful one. With three or four hundred delegates attending a convention only a score or thereabouts can expect rooms. The others must be content with dormitory accommodations. There have been numerous ways of lessening the discomfort of dormitory-bunking, such as the canvas partitions used at Flint and New York. Columbus gave us less privacy but more comfort without.

The remedy is
Tents.

The New Jersey Association failed to meet for various reasons. The principal one was there was no quorum. The reason there wasn't a quorum was that the time set was too early for the majority and rather than arrive late they didn't arrive at all. There were some lamentable errors of judgment, which will be remedied, and when the deaf of the whole State learn, as they should have learned long ago, that the Association was organized as a STATE body, they will turn out in proper numbers.

The New Yorkers didn't meet at all, for fear of meeting the same fate that befell the New Jersey organization.

The Pennsylvanians met at Scranton and enjoyed an oration by the talented and esteemed editor of the *Deaf-Mute Register*, Mr. Fort Lewis Selincey, who justly found fault with the deaf for not owning and reading "The Essays of Elia" and other works.

Among the doings of the body that we read with amusement, and to a certain extent, amusement, two stand out prominently. One, and I take the extract from the *Journal* bodily:

"H. E. Stevens moved that the name of G. M. Teggarden be placed among the candidates for President, but his motion was not recognized by President Koehler."

I regret to notice this charge of unfairness, more particularly because Mr. Koehler is a rigid parliamentarian and an executive of exceptional ability. But Mr. Stevens is young and in time he may be able to accomplish a good work in the P. S. A. D.

Now, in an organization of the deaf, as soon as certain people monopolize the plums, decadence will surely follow. No matter how good a man is; no matter how liberally Nature has endowed him with talents; he can not accept honors year after year without incurring the dislike of the rank and file.

Any one who will take the trouble to look up the minutes of the P. S. A. D., will find that the same man is always selected to be Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, and this man has semi-publicly proclaimed that he would run the organization to suit himself.

Once in a while the other members of the committee are not as complaisant as they are expected to be, but they are cajoled into accepting the ticket the chairman brings into the meeting.

By the time another election is held, the President will have recognized the fact that is so

patent to every one else, that the deaf are but human and there is a limit to their being constantly used as supernumeraries where, now and then, they are capable of playing star parts.

The other odd feature was the selection of a stranger to the State, as the head of the Committee on Resolutions. It was an odd blunder to make the selection, but it was still more odd that the man selected should have accepted when good taste would have dictated a refusal.

The resolutions of a Pennsylvanian body should have been presented by Pennsylvanians.

The "Home Fund" suffers torpidity and sluggishness—the principal mention of this subject, which in former years overshadowed all other subjects, was that some boys at the Philadelphia school had donated \$20 to the fund.

Ohio, which never had as much capital as the Pennsylvanians enjoy, not only started a "Home" without State aid, but have it on such a successful foundation that they are about to purchase some adjoining property.

Ohioans subscribe to and aid this grand work because they are free from conditions that tend to raise sectarian issues. With one exception, the Board is made up of deaf men. In Pennsylvania the deaf are in the minority, one deaf man as against two hearing ones. These two gentlemen are in every way admirable except that they hear.

The P. S. A. D. needs an infusion of new life. It needs a general toning up and a new directing head. It does not prosper as it should, and it never will so long as a great share of its income is used to pay the expenses of those who enjoy the honors. It is a fatal defect in an organization of the deaf, that provides for certain officials being reimbursed for certain expenses.

On the face of it, the honor of holding office should be ample reward—but it isn't, and where you find a State society with this defect, you will find a semi-moribund condition of affairs that can be directly traced to it.

In his report, President Koehler, recommended that steps be taken to form local auxiliaries to the Association, which shows that the President has had occasion to avail himself of the privilege of changing his mind. At the meeting in Harrisburg, 1892, a paper was read advocating this very thing, but it was not acted upon for the reason that the President (he was not President then if I remember right) offered a resolution thanking the writer of the paper, at the same time stating that they regretted its impracticability.

The resolutions committee got off some very humorous ones this time. Referring the matter of the lack of educational facilities to the National Association is either a joke or a fearful misconception of the powers of that body, but since the deaf of Hawaii, Alaska and Porto Rico are to be looked after by the National Association by kind recommendation of the Keystone Society, why not be generous and throw in a few more? How about the deaf of the Philippines, the Ladrones, and the Canary Islands? And how about Borneo and Polynesia?

In the East, our schools for the deaf, if we except that at Rome, New York, do not enjoy the benefits that an alumni association confers. "Fanwood," which has sent out so many bright lights of the deaf world, will be in the right category before another year rolls around, unless the efforts of a few of the alumni are being misdirected.

For even the expert rider of the rubber-tired wheel, there is always an element of danger, which is increased when the rider's eyes have to do duty for the aural appendages.

But the acme of novelty, and of danger is reached when a deaf rider takes to the road on a starless night.

It's a gamble.

The deaf man is wagering his bones, and

possibly his life, that nothing will happen to him.

The stake is an enjoyable ride filled with every element of the wheelman's delights in.

There are many little pleasures of wheel jaunts that the deaf man loses. He cannot carry on a conversation with a fellow rider, at least not where the roads are poor, or where there is much traffic.

He cannot be directed to his destination with the same facility the hearing rider is.

But, in spite of these little defects, he reaches his destination eventually and manages to get a great deal of pleasure out of his wheel.

ALEX. L. PACH.

THE SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF THE DEAF OF GOTHAM.

Some writers have assumed that the social functions of the deaf in Gotham have declined, because the rising generation of the deaf do not take enough interest in them to attend. Then, if this be true, why is it? It is unfair to presume that these younger of our class lack the training and etiquette so desirable at these functions. Our schools, and especially Fanwood, take especial pains to impart to each and every pupil a system of social etiquette that is second to none, and when they leave Fanwood they are supposed to have a tolerably good idea of what it means to carry themselves as ladies and gentlemen at all times and places. So much for the first step. But the second step is the debutantes. Do many of them take it? Yes; some do—a majority do not. Year after year Fanwood graduates charming young ladies and bright young men. Some of the young ladies are never seen at the sociables of the deaf in New York, although living, perhaps, in the heart of the city. Why is this? There are divers reasons—anxious parents, ungallant young men—some do not live on Easy street, and some do not care to mingle with the deaf, etc., etc.

With the young men it is different. They are anxious to show themselves in the world and are the first to gladden these occasions with their presence, although total strangers. Our sociables have been over-run with these and in consequence a dearth of the gentler sex. A little more gallantry by accompanying some of their young deaf-mute lady friends to these sociables will tend to put new life into the clubs of Gotham and drown the gloom that pervades their business meetings.

Of course, many of the young men advance excuses—some as yellow as Spain's flag and others as flimsy as they are absurd. Young ladies are not supposed to attend without escort and it is entirely different from Fanwood where the young ladies are met in the dancing hall. It is not infrequent that the sociables of Gotham mutes are attended by four to six young men to one lady. Therefore it is not to be wondered at when the timidity of the gentler sex in being put to such a disadvantage time and time again, and then they too begin to fall off in attendance.

The deaf-mute clubs of Gotham have been complaining of this very thing for a long time back. Place the blame where you may, the remedy is as far off as it possibly can be. The club that is the first to endeavor to remedy the shortcoming will be the first to pull out of the mire into which they all seem to have sunk. Begin at the very root and nourish it, and time will surely prove that the foresight and care has not been in vain. Come, young gentlemen, bring your lady friends to the sociables, etc., given for the deaf and be happy forever afterward. M.

SOME of our readers may have already seen the very interesting letter from Helen Keller, and the one from her tutor, with other matter on the same pages.

This matter was printed as a supplement to our June number and was issued only in the limited number of copies which made up our "N. E. A. Special Edition," which was distributed at the Washington meeting.

We thought it would be unjust to our regular subscribers to deprive them of these valuable articles and so we have incorporated them into our regular issue for this month.

GREATER NEW YORK.

Events to Come and Events Past. Doings of the Gothamites.

[New York Bureau. Business and Editorial Representative, Alex. L. Pach, 935 Broadway. Office hours: 4 to 5 P.M. daily.]

THE two principal newspapers published for the deaf, the *Journal* and the *Register*, are ably represented in this territory by Messrs. T. I. Lounsbury and John F. O'Brien. These gentlemen let but very few news items get by them, though in the natural order of things they have their work so systematized that items come to them rather than their having to seek them out. We trust our friends will also supply this department with personal items of interest, and when desired, news items will be re-written.

There is still a great deal to be desired in the New York News Notes, and among these is the problem of getting a large class of "indifferents" to be a little less modest—for there is such a thing—and a great many deaf people are over-sensitive in the matter of seeing their name in print.

St. Ann's Church is rapidly nearing completion. Whether it will ever be to the deaf what Old St. Ann's was is a question. Its location is against it. Just why the site was selected must ever remain a mystery.

If Drs. Gallaudet and Chamberlain bring to their aid a young deaf-mute pastor there is an abundant field to be cultivated that a deaf-mute, an ordained clergyman, could sow and yield a rich harvest therefrom.

"The proper study of mankind is man," aptly observed Pope, and the proper man to lead the deaf is a deaf man.

Dr. Gallaudet and Dr. Chamberlain, revered and loved and honored as they are, are hearing men and their usefulness can only reach a certain point, beyond this, the unfortunate (from a certain point of view) fact that they are not deaf debars them from results they otherwise would attain.

The Episcopalian church is a broad one. Its services are rarely tedious, because the congregation have a part in them. The most solemn, and, in a certain sense, most tedious, religious ceremonies are those for the deaf.

Take away the music of both the human voice and of the triumph of the organ builder's art and the preacher's oratorical effects and what remains of the ordinary service?

Nothing!

And yet all these elements are lacking in a service of the deaf.

In spite of that, a deaf pastor succeeds in building up, and holding the interest of a great number of the deaf. Not by services alone, to be sure, but by literary treats, social gatherings and the like.

What the Reverend H. W. Syle and the Reverend J. M. Koehler have accomplished in Philadelphia, can be done elsewhere in the same measure.

The latter named has his field too well developed to leave the work now, and the Rev. A. W. Mann has a work that could ill afford to lose its directing and managing spirits.

The Reverend Job Turner has reached a point in life where he should be provided with the means to rest on his well-earned laurels.

But New York State in Reverends C. Orvis Dantzer or H. Van Allen can furnish a clergyman for the deaf of New York city who could not only minister to the spiritual needs of the deaf of Gotham, but their temporal needs as well.

With Mr. Dantzer or Mr. Van Allen as an aid to Drs. Gallaudet and Chamberlain, the work of the New St. Ann's would be successful.

The deaf need good leaders. In the past they have had them every where, except in their church work.

The Guild of Silent Workers has suffered to the point where it seems on the verge of dissolution by the lack of a leader who can inspire enthusiasm. Church work suffers and keeps out the worthy when the lay workers are selected without reference to their qualifications for the work.

The Elect Surds are contemplating an observance of the birthday of Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet, every member of which was in one way or another connected with his administration. Details of the demonstration will be given in our next.

The Surds will also give a theatrical and terpsichorean entertainment just prior to the Lenten season.

And speaking of the Lenten season, a portion of New York's deaf four hundred are already in sack cloth and ashes. And for why?

Because two of the leaders of society of the "swellest" type have hid themselves to other fields.

Earlier in this article, I mentioned the diffidence of some of our people with reference to having their names appear in print. But the reporters are even worse. Here is a little story of an early June happening. In order to feature it in this number, I will give the title, to wit:

The Strange Adventure of John F. O'Brien.

It was a lovely June evening. As our story opens, a solitary horseman might have been seen wending his way across 126th street in the neighborhood of Park avenue. As the horseman hasn't anything to do with the story, we will permit him to wend his way to his heart's content.

Just as he disappeared over the horizon near the 126th street Police station, a solitary bicyclist appeared, who, as the reader has already guessed, is our hero, John Francis O'Brien, whose handsome face was covered with a beatific smile, dust and perspiration in equal parts.

As he dismounted from his trusty League, he discovered a puncture and also, the writer.

Here there ought to be filled in a lot of explanatory matter as to whys and wherefores, but as it has no bearing on the story, suffice to say that in less than forty minutes these two found themselves in Yonkers, N. Y.

The gentle reader may or may not have paused at sometime in his career to drink in the beauties of Yonkers, but as New Yorkers draw the line at Yonkers, and as it was a mere stepping stone to the real destination, we will allow Yonkers to proceed in its hilarious course.

Dunwoodie, not Yonkers was their destination.

Dunwoodie is historic for two reasons. The honored, loved and revered Isaac Lewis Peet has a residence here and is passing the sunset of a glorious life with loving hearts and hands ministering to his every want.

Dunwoodie is made classical by the location of a great seminary, which was set down all finished, apparently, in a lonely wilderness as it were.

At the semi-witching hour of night when the small boy is called in to seek his couch, which is nine o'clock *post meridian*, in the locality of which I speak, two forms were seen to alight from a Rapid Transit flyer of the Yonkers, Dunwoodie & Mt. Vernon line. These forms were none other than the forms of John F. O'Brien and—the writer, who blissfully, though ignorantly, were going along a road that was away out of the road, the wrong road in fact. This impressed me that when one is in the country and doesn't know which is the right road to his destination, the proper method of procedure is to argue with himself as to which is the right one, and then confirm it with every possible reasoning, and after morally convincing himself which road he should take—should he take it?

By no means, the other road will prove the right one nine times out of ten. But I am wandering, as were the hero and *heroette* of this tale.

On they walked, up hill and down dale. They scanned the horizon and the heavens, oh, so eagerly, but inky darky blackness everywhere.

And after a weary plod of seeming miles, lo and behold! there was the seminary, its windows gleaming with electric lights, and as brilliant as the "H. S. and M." binding advertisement at 23d street and Broadway.

How their hearts throbbed with very joy and

gladness. But a mile lay between them and the seminary—and worse, that mile knew no road, for they had steered S. by S. W., instead of N. by N. W., and were approaching the rear.

Blindly they groped and stumbled along a darksome lane until they reached the abode of a tiller of the soil—they were actually trespassing on his stable property before they were aware of it.

They halted.

And with good cause, for their right to proceed was disputed by a monster dog, who danced before them in a threatening manner. A few steps behind them even at this moment might be a farmer with a gun demanding to know why his privacy had been intruded on. In front of them the dog.

To retrace footsteps was to invite a charge of buckshot, to go on meant transformation into canine food. The situation was desperate. But after several minutes of horrible suspension they found the dog was chained! And therefore like mortals, had his limitations. The hero and the *heroette* then blindly ran to the fence, which they scaled, then through acres of growing corn and emerged at a point near their destination, with their teeth rattling like castanets. Their business accomplished, they were shown out the right way and were told to pursue a certain pathway, which they did so assiduously that they found themselves returning to seminary. Again they were directed to the right road and shortly before midnight they reached civilization and were so delighted that they regaled each other with lemonade, etc.,—principally, etc. And yet not a word of this thrilling tale appeared in Mr. O'Brien's paper, tho' he could have taken to himself all the honors of the safe delivery from peril, and I should have allowed it to go unchallenged. Some writers are, by far, too modest.

The Guild of Silent Workers gave a strawberry festival this summer and the attendance wasn't near what it should have been.

Among the queer features I noticed two worthy of comment. One was that seven out of ten men present, and who spent their money freely, were not eligible for office in this organization.

The other was that a lot of boxes of ice cream left over, which could not be sold at any price, was distributed free.

Now that would have been real nice had it been distributed to the poor, but, as a matter of fact, it was given to well-to-do deaf people who certainly should have been above accepting it. But these little things are bound to be in evidence when an organization is given over to incompetent administration.

All of which is true, and 'tis pity.

ALEX. L. PACH.

DEAF-MUTE STATISTICS.

ACCORDING to French authority on statistics, as shown in a recent French deaf-mutes' paper, in proportion to every 100,000 inhabitants there are:

| | |
|-----|----------------------------|
| 245 | deaf-mutes in Switzerland. |
| 234 | " Austria. |
| 118 | " Sweden. |
| 99 | " Prussia. |
| 98 | " Norway. |
| 96 | " Germany. |
| 82 | " Ireland. |
| 73 | " Italy. |
| 64 | " Spain. |
| 62 | " Denmark. |
| 57 | " England. |
| 57 | " France. |

The *New York Journal* says that seven out of every 10,000 inhabitants of the United States are deaf and dumb. Of these 55 per cent are males and 45 per cent females. The affliction is much less common among colored people than among whites. Again in this case the Hungarians are the greatest sufferers, fourteen out of every 10,000 being deaf-mutes. The next in rank are the Russians, while the Italians are but little troubled with this sort of defect.

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EDITORIAL.

Volume XI.

With the present issue we enter on the first number of Volume XI.

In glancing over the back numbers which constitute Volume X., it is safe to say that they are better in every way than those of any previous volume. The illustrations, which are a permanent feature of the paper, have been more numerous and of a better quality; the articles have been more interesting and valuable; the advertisements have been of a better class and our subscription book shows a larger number of subscribers, not only from the deaf, but from hearing people interested in the deaf.

It may be interesting to know that we have subscribers in nearly every State in the Union, and not only this but in every English speaking country—notably, Canada, Great Britain and Australia.

The encouragement received from all sources has been very flattering to the management of the paper. While the SILENT WORKER does not lay claim to the largest circulation, or pretend to be a *newspaper*, it has come to be recognized as the leading high-class periodical among the deaf of this country if not in the world.

With these facts before us, we are determined to maintain the reputation of the paper and try to make it better than ever, being, as we are, in a better position to do so.

We invite contributions from the intelligent deaf, or from hearing persons interested in their welfare.

We invite contributions from the pen, pencil or brush of deaf artists for illustrative purposes.

We invite deaf architects to send us architectural drawings, or pictures of houses built from their plans and specifications.

We invite deaf inventors to send us photographs with descriptive matter of their inventions.

Deaf designers and engravers are invited to send us specimens of their work. In fact, we invite any thing and everything that will show

to the best possible advantage what the deaf can do, are doing and propose to do.

News about the deaf, while it is of secondary importance to us, we will print, if it is good news, but we shall take no notice of silly personal, scandalous attacks or quarrels of any kind, which tend to degrade instead of elevate.

We make no concealment of our desire to extend the circulation of the paper. An increase of circulation means an increase of usefulness. We have no "axe to grind," no financial ends in view or private interests, for such is impossible. Ours is a "work of love," and therefore purely voluntary.

We want as many subscribers as we can get among hearing people, not only for the interest or benefit it may be to them, but for the possible good it will do the deaf, by becoming acquainted with their achievements.

All our present readers are kindly requested to secure for us at least one new subscriber during the coming year, so that we may continue to carry on the good work with redoubled energy.

Our aim is to have the SILENT WORKER represent the intelligent deaf of the English-speaking world. It looks like a difficult task, but such a thing is possible, and what is possible is worth working for.

THIS has been a sort of double-barreled convention summer, with THE TEACHERS' meeting of the Department CONVENTIONS. XVI. of the N. E. A., and the Convention meeting at Columbus. The writer found himself able to attend only one of these and chose to attend the meeting at Washington. There are reasons that would lead a teacher of the deaf to prefer meeting his fellow-teachers at a section of the National Association rather than as a separate body. There is the great exhibit of text-books, and educational appliances of every kind.

On this occasion, meeting at Washington, the Government liberally placed on display a vast amount of instruments and material from its various scientific departments, with competent men in charge to illustrate and explain everything. Then there are addresses by men of world-wide reputation on subjects which concern all teachers, specialists no less than others.

On the other hand, there is less of the sociability which is so pleasant—and so useful—a feature of our conventions where every one comes to know everybody else, and where all meet at the dining table and in the reception hall, morning, noon and night.

One interesting feature of the Washington meeting was the series of demonstrations and lectures by Dr. Elmer E. Gates, on sense-testing.

The idea of testing the hearing of pupils in our institutions may seem fanciful, but Dr. Gates made it apparent that there are special interest and value in accurate and extended information as to the degree in which the deaf differ from normal people in the possession and use of the other senses.

President Gallaudet entertained the section very handsomely at the College on the 11th, and we were gratified to see how the work of that institution, the only one in the world for the higher education of the deaf, is broadening. The new building by the deaf architect, Mr. Hanson, himself a graduate of the college, is not excelled in convenience and suitability to its purpose by any building that we know of.

The Volta Bureau, in its new fireproof quarters, contains a wonderful amount of information about the deaf. To mention one small item, there is on record there the name of every person who has been a pupil in any American school for the deaf from the founding of the first school of the kind until (we believe) the year 1894. The different members of a party of which the writer was one, tested the accuracy of the record by looking for the names of deaf acquaintances, and in each instance the name was found at once, with all the information necessary for a scientific statistical study of the subject of deafness.

Of course we could not leave Washington without as careful a study as time would permit of the new Library. On the whole, we thought it one of the most satisfactory things that our Government has produced. A thoughtful examination of it will do more than anything else we know of to kindle patriotism in the visitor.

One could not be in Washington this summer without being reminded by the uniforms one met on the street, that the country was at war. We were surprised by the evident high quality of the men, bodily and mental, as we saw them and talked with them in the street-cars and at the camp. Most of them are boys—clean, smooth-faced, stocky, quick and alert, intelligent and well-mannered. In fact, the average private seemed about as intelligent as the average school-teacher. After all, that is not surprising, for the volunteer army is the creation of the public school and the public library.

The next meeting of the association is to be at Los Angeles, California, and we fear that Department XVI. may not be very largely represented, but those who can follow the Association across the continent will doubtless be repaid for their expense and fatigue.

Now that the war is over, we ought to learn a few things from our experience in it. First it shows it is all nonsense to say that a long peace makes men less fit to fight, and so that a war once in a while is a good thing to stir a nation up. When this war began we had been at peace longer than ever before in our history. Yet in no previous war did our best youth volunteer so freely, nor fight so well. In former wars, at Long Island, Bladensburg, Bull Run, our militia, like raw troops the world over, gave way when they met trained soldiers in the open. But at San Juan, our raw volunteers, side by side with the regulars, did what the books agree no soldiers can do.

Secondly, we have learned that when "there is no politics in" a branch of the public service, as is the case in the navy, Americans have the scientific skill, the courage and the faithfulness and honor to do the work as well as human brains and hands can do it.

Thirdly, we have learned that the system called "practical politics," or "the spoils system" is fatal to military success as it is to good government in peace. A lot of staff officers who know nothing about their business are appointed because their fathers have a "pull," and the army is nearly obliged to retreat with the enemy in its power, because it can't get food. A regiment finds itself bare-foot after its first day's march because the soles of the shoes were made of brown paper and another regiment finds that half of the muskets furnished to it can't be made to fire—all results of ignorance on the part of

these ornamental quartermasters and inspectors. In fact, it is the simple truth that where the public service is managed in the interest of politics, as seems to have been to some extent the case in some departments of this war, and as in the recently exposed canal affairs in New York, our government is virtually the same as that of Spain. When this system is as universal as it has been in Spain we shall be as little able to defend ourselves as she has been.

It follows that what this country needs in order to be truly great is not tariffs or naval keys, or coaling stations or colonies or isthmus canals. What it needs is honest government. And to secure honest government the best means that seems to be at hand is the extension of the merit system—appointing and keeping in office men because they serve the public, and not because they serve the party or the boss. The real and dangerous enemies of the public are not the armed forces of a hostile country who may attack us from without, but the corrupt politicians who poison our forces from within.

And, as it is our schools more than all else that make our men and make our soldiers, it is the most aggravated form of treason to our government to introduce political management into the school system.

A LETTER FROM WALLACE COOK, ANENT THE ASSOCIATION.

MR. EDITOR:—It is rather tiresome to me to take part in any sort of discussion through the press concerning any question of interest to the deaf of New Jersey, but this being a sort of semi-official communication it can be taken for all it is worth by those who have been sling mud and verbal bricks at the New Jersey State Association of the Deaf, on account of their failure to hold their regular meeting last summer.

It is no fault of the committee that the affair was a fizzle. The blame lies deeper than that. As is already known, at the time for calling the meeting to order, there were only three members present and at four o'clock in the afternoon there were only four, so there was nothing else to do but to give up the whole thing. Where does the blame lie? The blame lies with those members who were not present. The committee was right in selecting the date and place. It is no business of any newspaper correspondent to give the committee any advice and try to get them to change the hour of meeting to accommodate him personally. The committee wished to accommodate the members who could be present at the afternoon session. The Constitution gives the committee that power. If any one would take the trouble to read the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association which were published in this paper in June, 1896, they would learn a few things which they are in total ignorance of. That's the trouble with them—ignorance. I am heartily sick of those senseless, degrading, ridiculous and unearthly squabbles that are forever going on among the deaf. The ones to blame are some educated deaf. They stir up all the trouble. Their imaginary superiority over those who are unfortunate enough to be of a slightly lower degree of intelligence, is the root of all the evil. All men are born equal. Why can't all the deaf work for the interest of one thing—the deaf. That's the object and purpose of the New Jersey State Association of the Deaf. The leading spirits of the association are trying all they can to preserve harmony in their own ranks. They are not doing it for their own interests, but for the interest of future generations of the deaf. The Deaf are sadly in need of elevating. The deaf can never take one step, except it be backward, toward the goal they wish to reach unless harmony, equality and brotherly love exist in their own ranks. Why should those who should strive to bring such things about be forever stirring up petty jealousies, quarrels and discontent. Shame upon

(Continued on page 12.)

Schools for the Deaf in the United States.

(Compiled from the "American Annals of the Deaf.")

| | Name. | Location. | Principal or Superintendent. | Methods of Instruction. | No. of Pupils in '97.* | No. of Teachers. | Value of Buildings and Grounds. |
|----|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Alabama Institute..... | Talladega, Ala..... | J. H. Johnson, M.A..... | Combined | 162 | 11 | \$100,000 |
| 2 | Albany Home School..... | Albany, N. Y..... | Miss M. McGuire..... | Oral..... | 18 | 3 | ..... |
| 3 | American School..... | Hartford, Conn..... | J. Williams, L.H.D..... | Combined | 186 | 19 | 200,000 |
| 4 | Arkansas Institute..... | Little Rock, Ark..... | F. B. Yates..... | Combined | 239 | 21 | 100,000 |
| 5 | California Institution..... | Berkeley, Cal..... | W. Wilkinson, L.H.D..... | Combined | 170 | 13 | 550,000 |
| 6 | Central N. Y. Institution..... | Rome, N. Y..... | E. B. Nelson, M.A..... | Combined | 149 | 10 | 135,000 |
| 7 | Chicago Day-Schools (7)..... | Chicago, Ill..... | Miss M. McCowen..... | Comb'd (4) & Oral (3) | 145 | 14 | ..... |
| 8 | Chicago Kind. Home..... | Chicago, Ill..... | Miss C. S. Morgan..... | Oral..... | 4 | 3 | ..... |
| 9 | Cincinnati Oral School..... | Cincinnati, O..... | Miss V. A. Osborn..... | Oral..... | 32 | 4 | ..... |
| 10 | Cincinnati Public School..... | Cincinnati, O..... | Miss C. Fesenbeck..... | Manual..... | 8 | 1 | ..... |
| 11 | Clarke School..... | Namptun, Mass..... | Miss C. A. Yale..... | Oral..... | 175 | 20 | 135,000 |
| 12 | Cleveland Day-School..... | Cleveland, O..... | Miss K. King..... | Combined | 25 | 3 | ..... |
| 13 | Colorado School..... | Col'do Springs, Col..... | D. C. Dudley..... | Combined | 93 | 10 | 223,000 |
| 14 | Columbia Institution..... | Washington, D. C..... | E. M. Gallaudet, L.L.D..... | Combined | 54 | 7 | 700,000 |
| 15 | Detroit Day-School..... | Detroit, Mich..... | Miss L. Donohoe..... | Oral..... | 15 | 1 | ..... |
| 16 | Eastern Iowa School..... | Dubuque, Ia..... | De C. French..... | Manual..... | 5 | 1 | ..... |
| 17 | Eau Claire Day-School..... | Eau Claire, Wis..... | Miss J. C. Smith..... | Oral..... | 7 | 1 | ..... |
| 18 | Ephrata School..... | Chicago, Ill..... | Margaret Cosgrove..... | Combined | 110 | 9 | ..... |
| 19 | Evansville Day-School..... | Evansville, Ind..... | P. Lange, M.A..... | Combined | 13 | 1 | ..... |
| 20 | Florida Institute..... | St. Augustine, Fla..... | Rev. F. Pasco..... | Combined | 51 | 5 | 15,000 |
| 21 | Fond du Lac Day-School..... | Fond du Lac, Wis..... | Miss A. Sullivan..... | Oral..... | 9 | 1 | ..... |
| 22 | Gallaudet College..... | Washington, D. C..... | E. M. Gallaudet, L.L.D..... | Combined | 132 | 14 | ..... |
| 23 | Georgia School..... | Cave Spring, Ga..... | W. O. Connor..... | Combined | 168 | 10 | 85,000 |
| 24 | German Lutheran Institute..... | North Detroit, Mich..... | H. Uhlig..... | Combined | 45 | 4 | ..... |
| 25 | Gillespie School..... | Omaha, Neb..... | J. A. Gillespie, M.A..... | Combined | 9 | 1 | ..... |
| 26 | Holy Rosary Institution..... | Chinchiba, La..... | H. C. Mignot..... | Combined | 56 | 4 | ..... |
| 27 | Home for Train'g in Speech..... | Philadelphia, Pa..... | Miss M. S. Garrett..... | Oral..... | 55 | 7 | 58,000 |
| 28 | Horace Mann School..... | Boston, Mass..... | Miss S. Fuller..... | Oral..... | 126 | 12 | ..... |
| 29 | Illinois Institution..... | Jacksonville, Ill..... | J. C. Gordon, Ph.D..... | Combined | 589 | 37 | 455,000 |
| 30 | Indiana Institution..... | Indianapolis, Ind..... | R. O. Johnson..... | Combined | 364 | 28 | 530,000 |
| 31 | Iowa School..... | Council Bluffs..... | H. W. Rothert..... | Combined | 369 | 19 | 400,000 |
| 32 | Kansas School..... | Olathe, Kansas..... | A. A. Stewart, M.A..... | Combined | 303 | 20 | 205,000 |
| 33 | Kentucky Institution..... | Danville, Ky..... | A. Rogers, M.A..... | Combined | 393 | 24 | 140,000 |
| 34 | Knapp Institute..... | Baltimore, Md..... | W. A. Knapp..... | Oral..... | 26 | 3 | ..... |
| 35 | Larson's School..... | Santa Fe, N. M..... | L. M. Larson, M.A..... | Manual..... | 8 | 1 | ..... |
| 36 | Le Couteux Institute..... | Buffalo, N. Y..... | Sister M. A. Burke..... | Combined | 154 | 14 | 154,500 |
| 37 | Lexington Ave. School..... | New York, N. Y..... | D. Greene..... | Oral..... | 212 | 19 | 390,000 |
| 38 | Louisiana School..... | Baton Rouge, La..... | J. Jastremski, M.D..... | Combined | 93 | 6 | 300,000 |
| 39 | Maine School..... | Portland, Me..... | Miss E. R. Taylor..... | Combined | 76 | 8 | 30,000 |
| 40 | Manitowoc Day-School..... | Manitowoc, Wis..... | Miss A. S. Locke..... | Oral..... | 11 | 2 | ..... |
| 41 | Maria Consilia School..... | St. Louis, Mo..... | Sister M. A. Adele..... | Combined | 41 | 4 | ..... |
| 42 | Marinette Day-School..... | Marinette, Wis..... | Miss F. O. Ellis..... | Oral..... | 7 | 1 | ..... |
| 43 | Maryland School..... | Frederick, Md..... | C. W. Ely, M.A..... | Combined | 109 | 11 | 255,000 |
| 44 | Md. School for Colored..... | Baltimore, Md..... | F. D. Morrison, M.A..... | Combined | 43 | 3 | 35,000 |
| 45 | McCowen Oral School..... | Chicago, Ill..... | Miss E. Firth..... | Oral..... | 31 | 3 | ..... |
| 46 | Michigan School..... | Flint, Mich..... | F. D. Clarke, M.A..... | Combined | 454 | 32 | 426,000 |
| 47 | Milwaukee Day-School..... | Milwaukee, Wis..... | Miss D. Wettstein..... | Oral..... | 50 | 9 | ..... |
| 48 | Minneapolis Day-School..... | Minneapolis, Min..... | Miss A. I. Stout..... | Oral..... | 24 | 9 | ..... |
| 49 | Minnesota School..... | Fairbault, Min..... | J. N. Tate, M.A..... | Combined | 260 | 19 | 271,625 |
| 50 | Mississippi Institution..... | Jackson, Miss..... | J. R. Dobyns, M.A..... | Combined | 123 | 10 | 90,000 |
| 51 | Missouri School..... | Fulton, Mo..... | N. B. McKee, M.A..... | Combined | 403 | 25 | 310,000 |
| 52 | Montana School..... | Boulder, Mont..... | E. S. Tillinghast, M.A..... | Combined | 24 | 3 | 32,787 |
| 53 | Mystic Oral School..... | Mystic, Conn..... | Miss E. Scott..... | Oral..... | 33 | 4 | ..... |
| 54 | Nebraska Institute..... | Omaha, Neb..... | H. E. Dawes..... | Combined | 144 | 13 | 120,000 |
| 55 | N. E. Industrial School..... | Beverly, Mass..... | Miss N. H. Swett..... | Combined | 32 | 2 | 11,000 |
| 56 | New Jersey School..... | Trenton, N. J..... | W. Jenkins, M.A..... | Combined | 161 | 11 | 100,000 |
| 57 | New Mexico School..... | Santa Fe, N. M..... | L. M. Larson, B.A..... | Combined | ..... | ..... | 5,000 |
| 58 | New York Institution..... | New York, N. Y..... | E. H. Currier, M.A..... | Combined | 465 | 29 | 506,000 |
| 59 | N. Y. Institution Improved..... | (See Lexington Ave. School.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 60 | North Carolina Inst'n..... | Raleigh, N. C..... | J. E. Ray, M.A..... | Combined | 94 | 6 | 37,000 |
| 61 | North Carolina School..... | Morganton, N. C..... | E. McK. Goodwin..... | Combined | 211 | 15 | 155,000 |
| 62 | North Dakota School..... | Devils Lake, N. D..... | D. F. Bangs..... | Combined | 58 | 3 | 23,800 |
| 63 | Notre Dame School..... | Malone, N. Y..... | E. C. Rider..... | Combined | 86 | 8 | 91,581 |
| 64 | Ohio Institution..... | Cincinnati, O..... | Sister M. of the S. Heart..... | Combined | 15 | 2 | ..... |
| 65 | Oregon School..... | Columbus, O..... | J. W. Jones, M.A..... | Combined | 530 | 34 | 750,000 |
| 66 | Oshkosh Day School..... | Salem, Or..... | Rev. P. S. Knight..... | Manual | 63 | 4 | 30,000 |
| 67 | Penna. Institution..... | Oshkosh, Wis..... | Miss K. Grimes..... | Oral..... | 12 | 2 | ..... |
| 68 | Penna. Oral School..... | Philadelphia, Pa..... | Dr. A. L. E. Crouter..... | Manual and Oral | 564 | 67 | 1,000,000 |
| 69 | Rhode Island School..... | Scranton, Pa..... | Miss M. B. C. Brown..... | Oral..... | 75 | 8 | 160,000 |
| 70 | Sarah Fuller Home..... | Providence, R. I..... | Miss L. De L. Richards..... | Oral..... | 62 | 9 | 61,000 |
| 71 | Sheboygan Day-School..... | West Medf'd, Mass..... | Miss E. L. Clarke..... | Oral..... | 11 | 2 | ..... |
| 72 | South Carolina Inst'n..... | Sheboygan, Wis..... | Miss R. Kribs..... | Oral..... | 7 | 1 | ..... |
| 73 | South Dakota School..... | Cedar Spring, S. C..... | N. F. Walker..... | Combined | 121 | 6 | 58,000 |
| 74 | St. John's Institute..... | Sioux Falls, S. D..... | J. Simpson..... | Combined | 52 | 2 | 81,675 |
| 75 | St. Joseph's Institute..... | St. Francis, Wis..... | Rev. M. M. Gerend..... | Combined | 31 | 7 | ..... |
| 76 | St. Joseph's Institute..... | N. Temescal, Cal..... | Mother Valerian..... | Combined | 27 | 5 | ..... |
| 77 | St. Joseph's Institute..... | St. Louis, Mo..... | Mother Agatha..... | Combined | 16 | 1 | ..... |
| 78 | St. Louis Day-School..... | Fordham, N. Y..... | Ellen E. Cloak..... | Combined | 405 | 35 | 509,000 |
| 79 | Tennessee School..... | St. Louis, Mo..... | J. H. Cloud, M.A..... | Combined | 53 | 4 | ..... |
| 80 | Texas Asylum..... | Knoxville, Tenn..... | T. L. Moses..... | Combined | 262 | 12 | 150,000 |
| 81 | Texas Inst'e for Colored..... | Austin, Tex..... | A. T. Rose..... | Combined | 298 | 20 | 225,000 |
| 82 | Utah School..... | Austin, Tex..... | W. H. Holland..... | Combined | 40 | 3 | 37,500 |
| 83 | Virginia Institution..... | Odgen, Utah..... | F. W. Metcalf..... | Combined | 77 | 7 | 200,000 |
| 84 | Washington State School..... | Staunton, Va..... | W. A. Bowles..... | Combined | 364 | 11 | 250,000 |
| 85 | Wausau Day-School..... | Vancouver, Wis..... | J. Watson..... | Combined | 79 | 6 | 100,000 |
| 86 | Western N. Y. Inst'n..... | Wausau, Wis..... | Miss K. A. Murphy..... | Oral..... | 13 | 2 | ..... |
| 87 | Western Penna. Inst'n..... | Rochester, N. Y..... | Dr. Z. F. Westervelt..... | Manual Alphabet | 181 | 13 | 130,000 |
| 88 | West Virginia School..... | Edgewood Park, Pa..... | W. A. Burt, M.A..... | Combined | 236 | 17 | 257,000 |
| 89 | Wisconsin School..... | Romney, W. Va..... | J. T. Rucker..... | Combined | 131 | 9 | 90,000 |
| 90 | Wright-Humason School..... | Delavan, Wis..... | J. W. Swiler..... | Combined | 223 | 16 | 126,000 |
| | | New York, N. Y..... | J. D. Wright and T. A. Humason..... | Oral..... | 23 | 11 | ..... |
| | | | | | 11424 | 928 | |

* Including those who left school during the year.

† Including the principal, but not the teachers of industries.

| | |
|--|------|
| Number of schools using the combined method..... | 63 |
| Number using the oral method..... | 28 |
| Number using the manual method..... | 5 |
| Number using the manual alphabet method..... | 1 |
| Pupils taught under the combined method..... | 9676 |
| Pupils taught under the oral method..... | 1498 |
| Pupils taught under the other methods..... | 250 |

School - Room.

Conducted by R. B. Lloyd, A.B.

Easy Verses to Commit to Memory.

THE BROWN THRUSH.

There's a merry brown thrush sitting up in a tree—
He's singing to me, he's singing to me.
And what does he say, little girl, little boy?
"Oh, the world's running over with joy.
Don't you hear? Don't you see?
Hush. Look. In my tree,
I'm as happy as happy can be."

And the brown thrush keeps singing, "A nest do you see,
And five eggs hid by me in the juniper-tree?
Don't meddle, don't touch, little girl, little boy,
Or the world will lose some of its joy.
Now I'm glad, now I'm free,
And I always shall be,
If you never bring sorrow to me."

So the merry brown thrush sings away in the tree,
To you and to me, to you and to me;
And he sings all the day, little girl, little boy,
Oh, the world's running over with joy;
But long it won't be,
Don't you know? Don't you see?
Unless we are as good as can be."

Object Lessons.

(Pupils give their observations. Teachers help.)

I.

COAL.

1. It is black and hard.
2. It makes my hands dirty.
3. It is bright.
4. It is a lump of coal.
5. It is irregular in shape.
6. It will break.
7. It will burn.
8. Men find coal in the ground.
9. I have seen cars full of coal.
10. Wagons bring coal to the school.
11. Mr. McLaughlin puts it in the furnace.
12. It makes us warm.

II.

A BRICK.

1. It is hard and heavy.
2. It is oblong.
3. It is eight inches long, four inches wide, and two inches thick.
4. It is used for building walls and walks.
5. It is made of clay.
6. I have seen men making bricks.
7. A mason lays bricks with a trowel and mortar.
8. The mortar makes the bricks stick together.
9. Some bricks are red and some are yellow.

Common Things.

I.

SUGAR.

1. What is most sugar made from?
2. Where does sugar cane grow?
3. How many kinds of sugar can you name?
4. Which kind do we use mostly?
5. What does it look like?
6. How is sugar sold?
7. What is the price of a pound of granulated sugar?
8. What is sugar used for?
9. How much sugar do you like in your coffee?

II.

SALT.

1. What is the color of salt?
2. What is it good for?
3. Do you like it?
4. What do you do with it?
5. What becomes of it if you put it in a cup of water?
6. Is salt water good to drink?
7. Do animals like salt?
8. How do they eat it?
6. How much salt do you put on your meat and potatoes?

Actions.

Write sentences with the following words:—

I.

ran into
ran over
ran after
ran under

II.

jumped off
jumped into
jumped over
jumped out of

III.

put — in
put — on
put — under
put — behind
put — with

IV.

took — off
took — out of
took — from

V.

for
to
in
with
into
out of
off

IV.

yesterday
to-morrow
to-night
last night
next week
this evening

Geography.

I.

1. In what State do we live?
2. How large is our State?
3. How many people has it?
4. What is the capital?
5. Why is it called the capital?
6. Name the two largest cities.
7. About how many people has each?
8. What can you say of the surface of New Jersey?
9. What do the farmers in New Jersey sell?
10. Who is the governor?

II.

1. Draw a map of New Jersey.
2. Locate Trenton, Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, Camden, Atlantic City, Long Branch.
3. What are the boundaries of New Jersey?
4. In which part of the State are the most people?
5. What is the difference between the northern part and the southern part?
6. What is Paterson famous for?
7. What is Trenton famous for?

History.

At the top of this question paper is a picture of the battle of Gettysburg. The paper may be given as an evening lesson.

1. Where is Gettysburg?
2. When was the battle fought?
3. Who were the contestants?
4. Who were the commanders?
5. Name some other officers who took part?
6. How long did the battle last?
7. How many men took part in the battle?
8. What was the result of the battle?
9. What were the losses?
10. What distinguished Union general was killed on the first day?
11. Why was it a very important battle?

Arithmetic.

I.

$\frac{3}{4}$ of a dollar = — cents.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ of a dollar = — cents.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound = — ounces.
 $\frac{2}{3}$ of a yard = — feet.
 $\frac{1}{6}$ of a foot = — inches.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard = — inches.
 $\frac{2}{3}$ of a dozen = — things.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ of a bushel = — pecks.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ of a peck = — quarts.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ of a ton = — pounds.
 $\frac{1}{8}$ of a mile = — feet.

II.

A lawn is 40 feet long and 30 feet wide.
What will it cost to fence it at \$1.25 a yard.

SCALE

10 ft. = $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
40 ft. = 2 inches.
30 ft. = $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

40 ft.

30 ft.

1. Find the distance around the lawn.

$$\begin{array}{r} 40 \times 2 = 80 \\ 30 \times 2 = 60 \end{array}$$

140 ft.

2. Find number of yards in 140 feet.

$$140 \div 3 = 46\frac{2}{3} \text{ yds.}$$

3. Find the cost at \$1.25 a yard.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.25 \\ 46\frac{2}{3} \\ \hline 750 \\ 500 \\ \hline 83 \end{array}$$

\$58.33 cost.

September Events.

(To be talked about or read about on their anniversaries.)

Battle of Sedan—Sept. 1, 1870.
John Howard born—Sept. 2, 1726.
Cardinal Richelieu born—Sept. 5, 1585.
Lafayette born—Sept. 6, 1757.
Queen Elizabeth born—Sept. 7, 1533.
Mayflower left Plymouth—Sept. 16, 1620.
Nathan Hale executed—Sept. 22, 1791.
Samuel Adams born—Sept. 27, 1722.
Lord Nelson born—Sept. 29, 1758.

Brevities from Britain.

THIS has been a quiet summer, so far as conventions go. We have had none at all. Next year, however, we are to have the National Association of Teachers of the Deaf in conference at Derby on August 3, 4, and 5, and the Biennial Congress of the British Deaf and Dumb Association at Liverpool in the following week.

Mr. W. H. Addison recently had an interesting article in the *Glasgow Evening Times* concerning his recent visit to the Teachers' Convention at Columbus, O. From this I make the following extracts:

"The topics discussed were such as interest teachers on this side the water—the eternal question of method, the best means of imparting a knowledge of written and spoken language to the deaf, the question of manual training versus trade teaching, &c. The discussions, with one exception, were at no time lively, which we attribute to the fact that it is the custom for speaker after speaker to present his views in the form of a paper carefully written out beforehand, instead of having, as with us, selected topics introduced by one or two speakers and then thrown open to discussion by the meeting. In this respect we think the old country method compares favourably with that of the new. Nothing, in our opinion, brings out the real qualities of the men composing such meetings as the sparks and fire which is elicited by the contact of mind with mind in debate, and we think America would gain by imitating the old country in this respect.

"The one exception to which we have referred when some fire was elicited, was the result of the president's address in which a strong attack on the Spoils System (as it is called) in connection with public institutions was made. This system is the curse of the institutions for the deaf and others of a like nature in many of the States. In some States experienced teachers, who have made this special work their life-long study, and who have been highly successful in their work, have been removed from their post simply and solely to make way for political nominees of the opposite party, who in many cases have had no experience of the work, and even if conscientious and desirous of doing their best for those under their care, yet have to begin to learn their business at the expense of their charges, and knowing that the next turn of the political wheel may throw them out of office as it had done their predecessors."

The Greenock (Scotland) School Board has found that the results of the exclusive German method which it was induced to adopt in respect of its class for deaf children some years ago, are not altogether satisfactory, and it has adopted a Report in which several changes in the methods of instruction are hinted at. Proper classification, a restriction of the oral method to those who can be shown to be capable of and really benefitting by it, and a provision that after the first two years the pupils shall be allowed the use of the manual alphabet in and out of school are among the changes likely to be put in force.

The Rev. W. Blomefield Sleight, President of the British Deaf and Dumb Association, at a recent public meeting in Liverpool, said that having been one of those appointed to serve on the Royal Commission on the education of the blind and the Deaf and Dumb he had had ample opportunity of seeing the various centres of work not only in this country, but abroad also, and from his own experience and observation he was convinced that a system of education combining the oral method with the use of signs was most suited to the greater number of the deaf. By all means teach a deaf child to speak, and read the lips of speakers, but do not confine him to that alone. He was sure the mere motion of the lips could never reach the hearts of deaf-mutes, as the sign-language undoubtedly did.

Two new missions on behalf of the deaf and dumb are being started here; one in the Diocese of Oxford and the other in that of Norwich. Both are under influential patronage, the Bishop of Reading in the one and the Bishop of Sheffield in the other having both issued a general appeal to the clergy and laity of their districts. It is hoped that before long the whole ground will be covered and that no district may be put down as "neglected."

The July number of *Ephphatha* contained a portrait and sketch of W. A. J. Wilson who is certainly a remarkable man. He lost his hearing in childhood but has retained the faculty of speech. The success of his life has, it appears, come mainly through his interest in cycling. He has been a contributor to nearly all the leading cycling papers in this country and has also published handbooks on cycling. "Ten years ago," says *Ephphatha*, "he went to live in Dublin, Ireland, and was for a twelve-month the business

manager of the *Irish Cyclist*, and for sometime its editor; but, owing to his wife not liking residence in Ireland, he returned to London, having secured an appointment as London manager for the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company. This appointment he retained for three years, and gradually got to look after the Company's advertising business, with such success that he was prevailed upon to start his business on his own account as an advertisement contractor, in which profession he has remained since, so progressively that he now contracts for the advertising of over a dozen companies—mostly in the cycling trade—and employs a large staff of clerks. The extent of his growing business may be gauged by the fact that he is taking new offices having a total area of 6000 square feet. He has also a flourishing printing office as a branch of his advertising business.

"Mr. Wilson was the founder of some of the most successful cycling clubs in the world, including the famous North Road Club, of which he was for eight years president, the North London Cycling Club, of which he is still vice-president, and the Irish Road Club. He has been for nine years, and still is, president of the Road Records Association, and has been an official handicapper and member of the executive of the National Cyclists Union. He is also official timekeeper and official judge to the N. C. U. Recently he has taken to yachting, his favorite recreation being to ride his bicycle from London to his yachting quarters at Burnham-on-Crouch. He is a member of the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club, and with his seven-ton cutter-yacht, 'Ohne Hast,' he has raced twice this year, taking first prize on one race and second prize in the other. He has also a ton lug-sloop, 'La Bella.' At cycle racing he was successful for some ten years, winning seventy-five prizes, and being a recognized scratch man for several years, until, as he says, 'increasing age and indolence' led him to retire from that form of competition."

We are in general glad that the "Star Spangled Banner" is now waving over Cuba. Some of us wonder whether one of the signs of advancing civilization in the island may not be the establishment of a school for the deaf and dumb there.

Why not? It is quite worth while.

FELIX ROHAN.

CHRISTIAN PATRIOTISM.

WE have received from the Rev. A. C. Thompson, D.D., Pastor of the Eliot Church, Boston, a copy of an informal address delivered by him at the annual "Fellowship Meeting" of his church, on May fourth.

It appears to be the custom at this meeting to call the roll of members, and to give reminiscences of past events and information of absent members. We have thought that our readers might be interested in the recollections of this veteran clergyman (he is eighty-six years old and for fifty-six years pastor of the same church) as they bear on subjects which concern us all at present.

His remarks reflect very well the attitude of sober, peaceable, religious men, with Puritan and Revolutionary blood in their veins and with the love of freedom and of justice in their very bones, in the present crisis.

IN WAR-TIME.

It is a great joy to me, my friends, after a six months' confinement to the house, to meet with you at this annual fellowship meeting. It will be impracticable for me to remain through the roll-call. Allow me, then, to say now, that my son Theodore Strong's response comes from the battle-ship Massachusetts, at Hampton Roads. *** It is not easy, even in this hallowed place, to withdraw thought all together from the West Indies, and particularly from Cuba. ***

Many years ago I spent a winter on the Island of Cuba.

You might see a priest on the Sabbath with a fighting-cock under his arm, hurrying to the cock-pit and betting on the combat of trained roosters. Where that and bull-fights are the Sunday entertainments of priest and people, what but brutality is to be looked for?

In going out a few miles from Matanzas to the plantation of my hostess, Cafatal San Antonio, I had occasion to cross the river Canimar. The ferryman paid two thousand dollars a year for the privilege of collecting toll. When the stream was low, especially in summer, the people began to ford or drive through the water to avoid an exacting payment. In order to stop that the Catalan

ferryman introduced an alligator to the place as a sort of sub-collector. This man and his deputy were typical Cubans.

One night, during my stay, a cargo of slaves, direct from Africa, was landed on the coast, and a detachment of them was hurried by the house to be distributed to purchasers on various plantations. That was long after the slave trade had been declared piracy by Christian nations, and nominally abolished. But Spaniards continued to engage in the nefarious traffic. Were Cuban authorities aroused at once? In this case the governor waited till the cargo was all safely disposed of, and the slaves all out of sight. He then appeared with a *posse comitatus*, but took good care not to find any trace of the iniquity. It was understood that he pocketed \$20,000 as a bonus on pre-arranged ignorance and inefficiency. It has been a current saying in Cuba that a doubloon will cover any Spaniard's eye. There are, however, Spaniards and Spaniards. Before going to that island I had acquaintance with young gentlemen born there who came to this country to learn the English language—young gentlemen of respectability and some degree of culture. It is a noteworthy coincidence that the custom house officer who came on board in the harbor was one of them, and that after an interval of thirty years a prompt recognition took place. Another of those early acquaintances received me hospitably. He was then studying "Story's Commentaries" on our national constitution; also "The Federalist"; and he desired me to send him similar works, that he might be intelligently prepared for a Cuban republic. He was apparently an amiable and excellent man.

*** If one result of the present war is the complete retirement of Spanish rule from American soil, and from islands in the Pacific, Philippine and Carolina, we shall have occasion for thanksgiving. The average respectability of our globe will rise—rise sensibly.

Let it be borne distinctly in mind, that our government and people have not entered into this conflict from motives which generally influence belligerents. *** Since hostile weapons began to be manufactured has the sword been drawn in less selfishness, or in a more laudable cause? ***

A new era in the history of war has been opened in this Anno Domini 1898. It shall, henceforth, be somewhat less safe for tyranny to work its fiendish will on the feeble and the prostrate. ***

It has been an immemorial course of Divine Providence to employ one nation for scourging another nation on account of their sins. *** If it is now to employ our forces as a rod of his holy indignation we do well to bethink ourselves of a possible similar visitation upon us by and by. The divine reckoning for our treatment of aboriginal tribes, and our toleration of infamous Mormonism, is not yet completed. The recording angel's register of municipal corruption, is not yet closed. We have need to wash our own hands in innocency.

It was in Cuba that I first caught sight of the Southern Cross, the most significant of all constellations, and never seen except within the tropics. Sitting up one night for the purpose, I was repaid by a sight of that beautiful specimen of celestial heraldry. ***

That sacred sign in the heavens, with its motto, "Conquer by This," is no banner of military crusades. It is the symbol of peace. "Thrones, dominions, principalities, powers," are under the hand of the Prince of Peace.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Commenting upon the value of signs and spoken language to the deaf, a writer in the *Mt. Airy World* says:—

"Does any person dare say that the sign for the word mother, made by a little child take the place of the orally spoken word?"

Yes; I do. Who has not seen a little deaf child make the sign for mother with as much tenderness and sympathy as one possessed of all its senses was able to lip it to its mother? The understanding was the same in both cases. The hearing child had been taught to say "mother," yet knew naught of what the word implied, being young as supposed, and the child making the sign to her deaf mother, also knew naught of its significance. The understanding comes later as surely in one case as in the other, and the little deaf child unable to speak the word "mother," but able to sign it; the deaf mother with her hearing offspring; the hearing mother with her hearing child—have children on an equal footing up to the period imitation ceases and understanding enters in. Many people who have never seen a little deaf child, and then for the first time at a school for the deaf see her make the sign for "mother," are touched by the grace and expression as the chubby little fingers go up to her face in making the sign, the furtive glance of the eyes signifying even to the most unobserving that her mother was not among her friendly visitors.

R. E. MAYNARD.

CHARLES KEARNEY, who opened a hotel at Bear Lithia Spings near Elkton, Va., last June, had the misfortune to lose it by fire on the night of July 10th. He had just furnished it in fine style, and it was regarded as quite a daring venture for a deaf-mute to engage in such a business.

New Jersey State Association of The Deaf.

There was no quorum.

This is the result of a call for a meeting at Asbury Park on the 2d of July last.

Of the thirty-eight charter members only three were present at Educational Hall when the meeting was supposed to be opened. They were President R. B. Lloyd, Sec'y-Treasurer Wallace Cook and G. S. Porter. Prof. Weston Jenkins was present to act as interpreter and a number of interested New Yorkers were on hand, and what is most curious is the fact they outnumbered those from New Jersey.

As the required number did not materialize up to the noon hour, the president pinned up a notice postponing the meeting until three o'clock in the afternoon. Those present at this hour were, besides those members already named, the Misses Lefferson, Schmidt and Tilton, former and present pupils of the Trenton school; Mr. and Mrs. Moses Heyman, S. M. Brown, Theodore Rose, and Jacques Alexander, of New York city, and Clarence Boxley, of Troy, N. Y.

After waiting until four o'clock, the meeting was declared off and the little party adjourned to the beach where some of them enjoyed surf bathing.

At the Norman House, in Ocean Grove, in the evening, were new arrivals, as follows:—C. T. Hummer and John Ward, of Newark; Alfred King, of Jersey City, and Messrs. Gass and Goddard, of New York city. Then the "rough riders" of the Silent Wheelmen—Messrs. A. L. Pach, Isaac N. Soper, E. A. Hodgson and T. I. Lounsbury—wheeled in on time for supper. All staid over night, except Messrs. Hummer and Ward who returned home the same evening.

The lack of interest in this affair by the New Jersey deaf is deplored.

When a ball or afternoon and evening picnic is announced it is well attended by the Jerseyites. They like dancing, games and refreshments and spend their money freely. It is right and perfectly natural that they should; but a convention is a different thing. Instead of amusements there are weighty deliberations affecting the welfare of the present and future of the deaf of the State. Can the failure, then, be attributed to the fact that the deaf in general care more for dancing and refreshments than they do for the advancement of their fellow deaf-mutes?

We hope this is not so.

The Deaf labor under many disadvantages. It is hard for them to secure work, even though they are good and faithful workmen. It was the purpose of the Association to use its influence in bringing about certain needful reforms for the permanent good of those pupils who are yet to graduate from the State school.

The school at Trenton is doing a good and noble work. Its administrators are no doubt doing the best they can to educate the deaf to be self-supporting and useful members of society. The school, therefore, should be regarded as the fountainhead from which all the deaf of the State must come forth, after the refining process of education, to take their place alongside their more fortunate brethren in the battle of life. The Association could co-operate with the principal of the school in securing better advantages and better accommodations for its pupils.

The subjoined address, prepared by President Lloyd, will give an idea of a few benefits the Association could have accomplished.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—It becomes my duty to call to order the Second Biennial Convention of the Deaf of New Jersey. It is a pleasure to call it to meet at this beautiful place by the sea.

Every educated adult deaf-mute of New Jersey should be a member of the Association which this meeting represents. No selfish considerations, such as might be suggested by the question, "What good will the Association do me personally?" should receive any thought. The object of the association is to advance the welfare of the deaf-mutes of New Jersey and, incidentally, the welfare of deaf-mutes every where. It expects and seeks nothing for its own members as such, but to do good for others.

For more than five thousand years, the deaf-mute was regarded as an inferior human being and was socially ostracised. St. Augustine even asserted that they were incapable of salvation, for inasmuch as "faith cometh by hearing," there could be no faith without hearing and hence it was impossible for the deaf to

please God. But all this is changed. There are to-day schools for the education of the deaf in every civilized state. In the United States alone there are ninety schools, giving instruction to 11,500 pupils. The value of their buildings and grounds runs all the way from \$25,000 to \$1,000,000. Of the many thousand graduates since the first school was opened at Hartford in 1817, nearly all have been self-supporting and respectable citizens. It is a mistake to look upon these schools as in any sense charitable institutions. A free education is the birthright of every American child. The parents of deaf children should stand upon their rights and insist on having them educated at public expense as well as hearing children. The deaf do not want charity but they want fair play and equal rights.

Until the year 1883, the State of New Jersey was without any school of her own for the deaf and sent her deaf children to schools in the neighboring states. In that year the present school at Trenton was opened. The main building was never intended for the purposes to which it is now devoted, and it is inadequate for the pupils both in and out of school hours. The attention of the Legislature has been called to this matter, but with little avail, though we now have a fine industrial building and a hospital building and we may get the other things we need later. The state recognizes the school as a part of the Common school system of the state and has accordingly placed it not among its charities, but under the State Board of Education,—a body of gentlemen who are doing all they can with the limited appropriation at their command. There are about 160 pupils at the school, ten school-teachers and five teachers of industries. The reputation of the school among schools of its kind is first class. The school gives preference to the combined method of instruction,—a method employed by sixty-three out of the ninety schools in the country. The teachers of articulation are required to use the manual alphabet as an adjunct in their work. No attempt is made to suppress the use of signs among the pupils, except by example, by precept and by persuasion. The object of sending the children to the school is to give them an opportunity to acquire an education, and as all their intercourse with the world at large must be carried on in English, the more constant their practice in that language the more familiar it will become to them. Few parents have any clear conception of the needs of their deaf children or of the pitiable condition in which they are left, if allowed to grow up in ignorance. They either neglect sending them to school entirely or take them away before their course is completed. Our Legislature should enact a compulsory education law with special reference to the deaf children which should also prevent parents taking their children from school before the full term allowed them. And here, let me say a few words to all who have deaf children, and especially to those parents who are deaf themselves, for they understand the difficulties the deaf child encounters in learning a written or spoken language.—Teach your children at home all you can by means of the manual alphabet; teach them the names of objects they see; teach them short sentences; teach them to form letters with a pencil. Impress upon them there is another language they need to know than signs. By so doing you give them a long start. The children of deaf parents seem generally brighter than the children of parents who can hear and teachers often wonder at the negligence of deaf parents in this regard.

The deaf encounter the usual difficulties in obtaining employment after leaving school. The manual training they receive, is usually insufficient. This is partly their own fault and partly the fault of the schools. If they are lazy and indifferent to their opportunities they have no one but themselves to blame, but I believe that our school at Trenton should make some arrangement for a post-graduate course of manual training either in its own shops or, better, in the numerous factories and shops of the city, the boy or girl being meanwhile allowed to live at the school the same as a pupil. As it is at present, some of them are forced to leave school with only a smattering of their trade, without money and without friends to go to. They have to work for \$2 or \$3 a week, but how can they live on such meagre wages?

In addressing the deaf from the platform in public gatherings the sign-language will always be employed as long as the deaf themselves have any choice in the matter. It is the only language that can reach all and be comprehended by all. Even the hearing people who go to see the commencement exercises at our schools wish to see an exhibition of it and they admire the pantomime of a graceful sign maker.

There are deaf men in our land and in Europe,—men holding university degrees and other deaf men in prominent positions, who can read the lips well and speak well, who use signs unreservedly in their intercourse with each other, simply because it is the easiest and most convenient method for deaf people to converse and they advocate the use of signs in addressing large assemblies, for the reasons that I have given. To advocate the total extinction of the sign-language under all circumstances, in opposition of the testimony and wishes of the deaf themselves who know all about it, must be attributed to unaccountable presumption. We like the manual alphabet well enough, but only a person blessed with good eyesight and untiring eyes can follow it long. The circle of delivery is too small to watch long. Yet there is not an educated deaf-mute in the land who undervalues the importance of speech and lip-reading as an acquisition. They acknowledge that a deaf person who can speak intelligibly and understand something of the speech addressed to him, has generally a great advantage over that deaf person who does not possess these powers. Hence they wish these accomplishments to be taught in all schools for the deaf.

Arguments have been presented by a few to show that the officers of the association were responsible for the failure of the meeting, all of which are not substantiated by facts. One says it was a mistake to make a teacher of the

New Jersey school president, when, in fact, the very best man capable of managing the affairs of the association with credit is the present president and a teacher. I say this because he is a scholar and a gentleman and by reason of his previous experience as president of one of the best and most influential organizations in New York, gave him him a thorough acquaintance inparliamentary law.

Another absurd argument presented is that the convenience of the deaf was not considered; that ten o'clock in the morning should have been three o'clock in the afternoon. It must not be forgotten that the business of the association was to have occupied only one day, and to prove that the conveniences were considered, I am in position to say that the date selected was such that the deaf could enjoy three whole days of social intercourse with the loss of only half a day's pay at work. Every member had been notified of the date, time and place and how to reach the hall. Mr. Pach, although in no way connected with the association in an official capacity, kindly made arrangements for a boarding place at reduced rates, and I am sure the officers felt grateful to him for the timely announcement.

If the failure, then, is due to the fact that Saturday's half day was too much for the deaf of New Jersey to lose, how about the success of other State associations when they select one or more days in the middle of the week.

This cannot be one of the reasons, for it is well known that the annual excursion given by the deaf of New York has been well represented by New Jersey's deaf.

In deducting from the above facts, it is clear that the most likely cause of the failure of the meeting at Asbury Park, on July 2d last, was from lack of interest. The blame, therefore, rests with the deaf of the State and not with the officers who performed every duty entrusted to them by the association.

To prove my assertion to the above, I will cite one or two instances. The deaf residents of Trenton, most of them, decided to attend; but as the day approached they changed their minds in order to accept a little treat given by the author of the following item, which appeared in the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal* soon after the date of the convention:

On July 2d, the writer invited them, a few, four in number, to spend Sunday at his home in Rosemont, N. J., which they accepted.

This is a confession that he did not care a rap whether the convention was a success or a failure. After telling about the good time they had, he had the audacity to say in this paragraph:

The New Jersey State Association's convention came to a fizzle just as we had expected. In my opinion, as well as that of others, we think, we know, that if it had been held at Trenton, instead of Asbury Park, it would have been a success, a big success, too. But it is past now, and if another convention is held, 16 to 1 it will be held at Trenton.

On the same principle that it is not right for a baseball player to dispute the umpire's decisions, it is not right to dispute the Executive Committee's arrangements. Now, if my young friend had been a loyal Jerseyman he would have led his fellow wheelmen on a trip to Asbury Park, instead of tempting them away by the offer of a good dinner at his home.

If the Deaf of New Jersey desire to regain their lost footing with other States, they will have to pledge themselves to respond when duty calls them.

(Continued from page 9.)

them. They would hamper the work of the Association which has no other aim than to benefit the deaf. What ridiculous figures they appear to me when viewed in the light of dissection! What oblivion awaits them! They will soon be crushed out of the way. No glory,—nothing—will be their reward. The Association expects no reward for its work, but what I want to know is why should its own members hamper its good work.

Yours very truly,
WALLACE COOK.

Secretary, New Jersey State Association of the Deaf.

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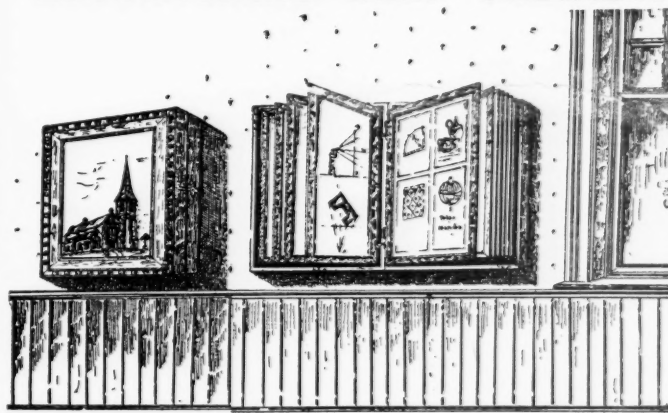
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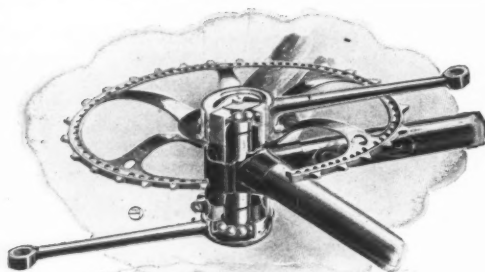
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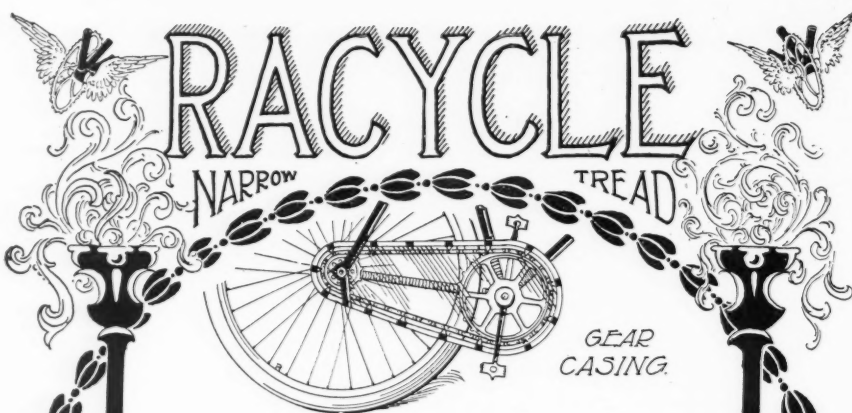
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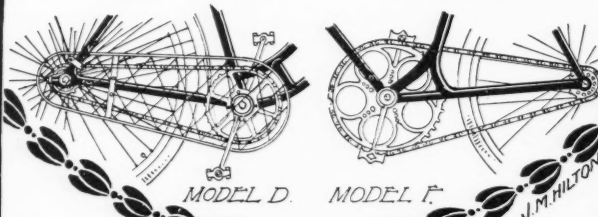
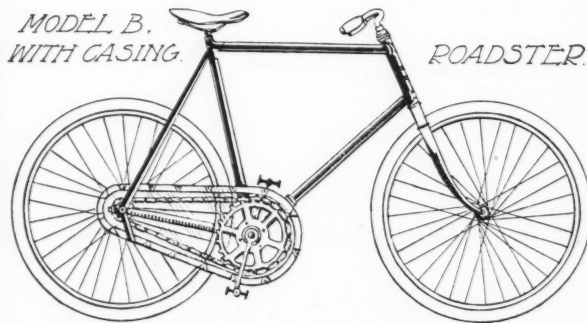
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